INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22-61 (72-61). Tomorrow: fair. Warmer. LONDON: Fair. Temp. 55-13 (59-15). Tomorrow: Little change. Warmer. [illegible] 72-59 (22-15). CHANNEL: Showers. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 82-61 (28-16). NEW YORK: Warm and fair. Temp. 94-69 (35-21). Yesterday's temp. 84-64 (29-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

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| Belgium | 10 B.F. | Luxembourg | 10 L.Fr. |
| Eire (Inc. tax) | 9 P. | Morocco | 1.20 Dh. |
| Denmark | 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands | 0.85 Fior. |
| France | 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria | 2.6 |
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| Great Britain | 7½ P. | Portugal | 6 Esc. |
| Greece | 8 Drs. | Spain | 15 Ptas. |
| India | Rs. 2.25 | Sweden | 1.50 S.Kr. |
| Iran | 20 Rials | Switzerland | 1.00 S.Fr. |
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| Lebanon | 75 P. | Yugoslavia | 3.50 D. |



United Press International.

END OF THE LINE—Hijacker Robert Lee Jackson, center, surrounded by armed guards and police, is led into police headquarters at the airport in Buenos Aires.

*7,500 Miles, 44 Hours*

## Two Give Up in Buenos Aires After Longest Air Hijacking

BUENOS AIRES, July 4 (UPI).—A bearded U.S. Navy veteran and his Guatemalan girl friend surrendered today to Argentine federal police who had blocked them from taking off for Algeria in a Braniff airliner they seized over Texas Friday and forced on a 7,500-mile two-continent flight—a hijacking record.

The hijacker, Robert Lee Jackson, 36, flashed a "V" sign as he was taken from the plane to the Ezeiza international airport security office. He left behind on the plane at least most of the $100,000 he had been given by the airline for the release of 100 passengers at Monterrey, Mexico, when the plane made the first of four stops.

A Braniff airline spokesman said that $15,000 of the $100,000 ransom was missing and that Jackson could not explain to the police what had happened to the cash. He said he gave $1,000 to a Mexican woman he had held hostage at Monterrey.

The Guatemalan woman, Ligia Sanchez Archila, 23, left the plane earlier today, shortly after Jackson, who was armed with a pistol, released the plane's six crew members.

The two were detained in the airport jail while Argentine authorities considered charges.

**U.S. Awaits Developments**

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the U.S. government was waiting to see what legal steps the Argentine government planned before it made a decision on seeking extradition.

John J. Wachter, legal adviser to the U.S. Embassy here, boarded the violet-colored Boeing-707 with a police representative after Jackson released the crew. He persuaded Jackson to give up peacefully.

"He is not in full control of his faculties," Mr. Wachter said.

Jackson asked to read a copy of the U.S.-Argentine extradition treaty, Mr. Wachter added.

**Braniff Official**

Earlier, Braniff vice-president Harry Marples had also asked Jackson to give up, saying he would be tried in Argentina instead of the United States.

"You haven't done anything grave. You only stole a plane but didn't kill anyone," tower officials said Mr. Marples told Jackson.

Nobody was hurt during the long ordeal, though Jackson had threatened several times to blow up the plane. No trace was found later of the nitroglycerine he had threatened to use. At one point yesterday he said he would "start shooting" if a television photographer did not get away, Braniff officials said.

Mr. Wachter said Jackson appeared exhausted from the 44-hour hijacking and may have been awake a total of about 70 consecutive hours. Crewmen said he had been taking pep pills.

**Concerned About Children**

Jackson also was preoccupied about his three children, who had been placed in the custody of his wife in divorce proceedings, Mr. Wachter said.

Jackson demanded at one point before surrendering that his children be flown to Buenos Aires to join him.

Jackson's sister, Wanda Jackson Holder, said yesterday that her brother must have "gone beserk" worrying about his children. She said they had been placed in the custody of his ex-wife, Mrs. Margaret Mayor, reported to live in Georgia.

Sources at El Centro, Calif., Naval Air Station said Jackson was a Vietnam veteran and a senior petty officer with a good record who had won four Good Conduct Medals before he went absent without leave in 1969 when his domestic problems began. He was later court-martialed.

The longest previous hijacking was by Marine Lance Cpl. Raphael Minichiello, who comman-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AP.

Captain Dale Bessand, pilot of plane when hijacked.

## Kissinger Has Talks With Thieu

### Saigon War Role Seen a Key Topic

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, July 4 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu for two hours today on a broad range of topics including future American troop withdrawals, economic and military aid, and the latest Communist peace proposals.

American and South Vietnamese officials provided no details of the conference, which was also attended by the U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. But sources suggested that the meeting focused on Vietnamization and the ability of the South Vietnamese to carry on the fight after the American withdrawal.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly discussed an even faster rate of withdrawal of troops next year and pledged continued American economic and military aid, which both American and South Vietnamese officials regard as vital to Saigon's survival as the pullout continues. The number of U.S. troops here will drop to 184,000 by Dec. 1.

Mr. Kissinger's visit has stirred more rumors here, and there were reports that "something big" was afoot. But U.S. and South Vietnamese officials said that no dramatic shifts were impending.

**Center of Attraction**

Whatever his mission, Mr. Kissinger was clearly the center of attraction this afternoon when Ambassador Bunker invited 500 guests to his home for a July 4 Independence Day party. The celebration also featured an Army band, an "American flag" coffee ice cream cake, chic women in long dresses and the Vietnamese bao dai, admirals in white, and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the military commander in Vietnam, in mufti.

To Premier Tran Thien Khiem, Mr. Kissinger remarked that "there have been many changes here in recent years." To reporters, he said that he had come to Vietnam only "to listen."

**Pocket Picked**

While thus avoiding the present, he talked freely of the past. He said that six years ago his pocket was picked in Saigon and that even now someone was probably walking around the city with his credit cards from the stolen wallet.

He also recalled that at that time he had a session with newsmen to get their views on the political and military situation in Vietnam, but he quickly added that he would not do so on this visit.

"Now I know all the answers," he said with a smile.

Mr. Kissinger, who was last in Vietnam two years ago with President Nixon, told one guest that during the current visit he had discussed the latest Communist proposals on ending the war but added that "we did not go into much detail about them."

The proposals, presented in Paris on Thursday, include an offer to release all prisoners simultaneously with the complete withdrawal of American troops by the end of this year. The pace-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

ROCKETS RED GLARE—South Vietnamese soldiers crouch in undergrowth near Fire Base Fuller as rockets and tracer bullets from helicopters and gunships whiz by.

## Egypt and Russia Give Suez Terms

### Reopening Tied To Israeli Pullout

MOSCOW, July 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Egypt declared tonight that the opening of the Suez Canal must be part of a general agreement on total Israeli troop withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

The position statement came in a joint communiqué, parts of which were released here tonight by the government news agency Tass following a five-day visit to the Soviet capital by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

The two countries also accused Israel of an "aggressive expansionist course" which they said has been the "main cause of tensions and the absence of peace in the Middle East."

The brief excerpts of the communiqué reported by Tass repeated the Russian-Egyptian conviction that "without political, economic and military aid and support by the United States, the Israeli government would not have been able to pursue its aggressive policy and to sabotage all attempts . . . for a peaceful settlement."

The communiqué states, Tass said, that "the problem of opening the Suez Canal for international shipping cannot be solved in isolation from other problems of the settlement and should be in context with an agreement on the withdrawal of all Israeli troops" to the pre-June, 1967-war frontiers.

Tass said Mr. Riad and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed further steps in the search for peace in the Middle East, but the agency did not elaborate.

Mr. Riad arrived here June 29 for consultations with the Russians and to exchange ratification documents on the new Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty signed in Cairo May 27.

The visiting foreign minister left Moscow for Prague on the second leg of a trip to brief East European leaders on the latest Middle East developments.

The communiqué released today said the new Soviet-Egyptian treaty "facilitates a further envigoration of relations" between the two countries and "deals a new blow at the plans of international imperialism," which tries in every way to disrupt the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two nations."

● Cairo wary of U.S. mission seeking canal accord, Page 2.

## Army Wants Herbicide Ban Eased

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—The military has asked President Nixon to relax the U.S. ban on herbicides in Vietnam, it was learned Friday.

The issue is being discussed at the top levels of the National Security Council, and it is regarded as "highly sensitive."

The Defense Department is said to be contending that the outright ban pledged by Mr. Nixon would deprive remaining U.S. troops in Vietnam of a needed safeguard. Those who favor the existing policy fear that continued use of the plant-killing chemicals will further delay Senate ratification of the Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and biological weapons, which has gone more than four decades without U.S. endorsement.

At issue is Mr. Nixon's announcement of last Dec. 26, in which he said that the United States is "initiating a program for an orderly, yet rapid, phase-out of the herbicide operations."

The Pentagon wants to change the policy so that it orders a "phase-down" instead of a "phase-out." This would sanction limited but continued use of herbicides.

**Fields of Fire**

The request is described as a limited, narrowly defined change, closely tied to the safety of troops. Presumably, military men are arguing that continued use of herbicides is needed to clear foliage around fire bases, giving clearer fields of fire and making infiltration more difficult.

Opponents of the proposed policy change acknowledge that herbicides used under these conditions would have little effect on South Vietnam's ecology, but fear the political consequences.

For one thing, they argue, permission for indefinite use would amount to a sanction for herbicides and for defense research in this emotionally charged area.

More important, it is said that a change to "phase-down" would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Allied Control Not Threatened

## *Demoralizing of Saigon Units Is Seen Hanoi's Aim at DMZ*

By Craig R. Whitney

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, July 4 (NYT).—The recent North Vietnamese drive against Saigon's forces in the craggy blue mountains south of the Demilitarized Zone appears to have been aimed at demoralizing the South Vietnamese Army rather than immediately threatening the government's control over its northernmost province, American officials believe.

They expect more troublesome attacks in the enemy's summer campaign here, but a two-day tour through many of the villages and two of the remaining American military bases in Quang Tri Province turned up little evidence of alarm among allied officials that the North Vietnamese would launch massive assaults on the population centers in the lowlands or on the allied bases.

But allied intelligence lacks a clear picture of the situation in western Quang Tri Province, where only three months ago American and South Vietnamese forces had temporary bases for Saigon's attempt to interdict the Ho Chi Minh Trail across the border in Laos. Now the North Vietnamese are again in control of the mountainous western two-thirds of the province.

**Reliance on Air Power**

The allies are making up for their shortcomings on the ground by leaning more and more heavily on air power to perform reconnaissance, to attack enemy troop concentrations, even to transport South Vietnamese troops from place to place.

While American ground forces are being withdrawn gradually from the northern provinces of South Vietnam, no clear understanding has been reached about the rate or extent of cutbacks in air support for South Vietnamese forces. Nearly all the air strikes here last week have been carried out by American Air Force and Navy jets, not by the highly touted South Vietnamese Air Force.

The U.S. Air Force has also maintained a high level of B-52 bomb strikes against suspected enemy infiltration routes from the DMZ and Laos throughout the current high level of enemy activity here.

What will happen after the American air power is withdrawn is, as one adviser here said, "problematical."

Now, except for small reconnaissance patrols, the allies have no ground presence at all in the far western mountains. American intelligence sources in Quang Tri confirmed that a small U.S. outpost with sophisticated electronic observation equipment on top of a hill overlooking Khe Sanh fell to an enemy attack early last month, and later a similar intelligence installation atop Firebase Fuller was also destroyed.

There are about 10,000 North Vietnamese troops in the area, most of them infiltrated through the central DMZ area, where access and resupply is easier than through the western part of the province.

In this part of Vietnam today, most of the fighting is confined to unpopulated areas, and there seems to be little sense of imminent threat among the villagers in the coastal plain.

The American infantrymen who occupy two bases in the lowlands and patrol around them have made no contact with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## *Russians Plan to Go Ahead With Space Station Program*

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 4 (NYT).—A Soviet space scientist said today that despite the death of the three Soyuz-11 astronauts last week, their work aboard the Salyut orbiting space laboratory was a success and that more stations would be developed.

Writing in Pravda, the Communist party paper, Boris N. Petrov seemed to reflect the views of the Soviet space community that the tragedy should not slow development of the space stations program, to which the Russians have given the highest priority.

So far Soviet authorities have not provided any details of the astronauts' deaths. Mr. Petrov, a member of the Academy of Sciences and a specialist in unmanned flights, came close to echoing the words of Mstislav V. Keldysh, the president of the Academy of Sciences, who in a funeral speech on Friday had blamed "an unexpected occurrence" for the tragedy. Mr. Petrov said:

"Having completed a great complex of lengthy scientific experiments on board the world's first orbiting station, Salyut, its first crew was killed while returning to earth on the spaceship Soyuz-11. Such ships have many times carried out space flights and safely returned astronauts to earth. But an accident can never be ruled out when such complex machinery is being tested and mastered."

In addition to the lack of details, the controlled press has apparently been instructed to play down the tragedy. After three days of heavy coverage of the deaths and funeral, the press virtually ignored it today. Only some additional condolence messages were printed. Except for Mr. Petrov's article in Pravda, only one other newspaper had a commentary.

Defending the need to go ahead with the space program, Mr. Petrov said that "the mastering of the cosmos is the difficult path which man is now walking. But it is an inevitable, logical step in world progress and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## British Press Thinks Wilson Has Decided to Fight EEC

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—Most political commentators today saw former Prime Minister Harold Wilson as having decided to lead his opposition Labor party against Britain's entry into the European Common Market.

This was their interpretation of Mr. Wilson's speech yesterday to a Labor party rally at Newtown in Wales. The opposition leader, after assessing forces for or against entry in his own party, concluded that it was his duty to preserve its unity.

"Wilson Off Fence, Will Lead Labor Against Market," said headlines over an article by the independent Sunday Times's political correspondent, James Margach.

"Mr. Harold Wilson made it abundantly clear yesterday that he is going to lead Labor against the Common Market," wrote Mr. Margach.

"In doing so, he stressed the overriding concern for the unity of the party and he followed up with a scarcely veiled challenge to any pro-marketeer who thought he could do better to have a try at replacing him, or toe the line."

Mr. Margach said Mr. Wilson's remarks were an attempt to downgrade the strength of pro-market opinion among his former cabinet colleagues.

A pro-Labor Sunday newspaper, the People, said it was safe to bet now that Mr. Wilson was against Britain joining the European Economic Community.

"Labor leader Harold Wilson yesterday took another step away from Europe," said its political writer Terence Lancaster.

Mr. Lancaster said Mr. Wilson made it clear in his speech that he was not satisfied on the following four counts:

First, the cost to Britain's balance of payments, second, the issue of New Zealand imports; third, on the terms offered to Commonwealth sugar producers; and fourth, on the problem of capital movements.

The party's National Executive Committee is expected to meet July 17 to debate the issue. The House of Commons will open debate on the market July 21.

One of Mr. Wilson's front-rank colleagues, former Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan, today urged his party to prepare alternative policies in case Britain stays out of the Common Market.

He said he would rather see Britain make a five-year flat-out economic effort as an alternative to joining the European community.

Mr. Callaghan said in a radio interview:

"It would be a bold decision. Apart from periods of war, such a policy had never been adopted before. I believe it would offer at least as good prospects as joining the Common Market. We should aim at a growth rate of 5 percent a year."

## Italy Drafts Emergency Plan On Economy as Strikes Go On

ROME, July 4 (Reuters).—Italy today faced continued strikes as the government prepared to present parliament with a costly emergency package aimed at ending an economic recession.

The measures comprise six decrees issued by the government last night. They are the second emergency economic package introduced by Premier Emilio Colombo since he came to power just over ten months ago.

Explaining their need in a televised speech last night, Mr. Colombo cited a 3 percent drop in overall production this year, signs of threatened unemployment and the loss of millions of work hours through strikes.

He warned that Italy's economic performance risked being the worst in several years.

**'Sense of Solidarity'**

But there was no immediate sign that workers and employers would heed his call to show "a sense of solidarity toward the entire nation" and go back to work to put the strike-plagued economy on its feet.

A strike at Rome's central station caused delays for vacationers for the second day and, although Italy's 160,000 hotel workers ended a three-day national strike at midnight, they threatened "new forms of struggle" for the coming weeks.

Hotel workers in major tourist centers such as Rome, Venice, Florence and Naples continued the strike for another two days.

Railway workers have announced a national stoppage for July 19-20, and 27,000 provincial postal workers will strike for 48 hours this week.

Trade union sources estimate 63 million hours have been lost through strikes so far this year, compared with 94 million for the first five months of 1970.

The government package, estimated to cost the state more than 700,000 million lire, is designed to stimulate investment and production principally through credit help and reduction of social security payments for small and medium-sized firms.

Faced by a 4.5 percent drop in industrial production during the first five months of the year, and with many factories working below capacity, the government is hoping to rush the measures through parliament as an emergency.

The measures have immediate effect, but must be approved by parliament within 60 days.

New funds were allotted to help small firms to pay off high interest on private loans. Italy's shipbuilding yards and fishing enterprises received similar help.

Major elements were the allocation of an extra 50,000 million lire each to a state fund for aiding exporters, and to technical and economic research. Agriculture received help aimed at boosting mechanization and easing marketing.

One decree further exonerated industrial firms in the underdeveloped south from social security burdens, and another provided similar relief for industrial and artisan enterprises throughout the country employing up to 300 workers, and in some cases 500.



UPI.

Emilio Colombo

## *Italian Government to Limit Textile, Shoe Exports to U.S.*

ROME, July 4 (NYT).—Italy has decided to limit its exports of textiles and footwear to the United States in answer to alleged threats from Washington of "unilateral restrictive measures," it was reported here yesterday.

According to an official communiqué from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, all such goods leaving this country for American ports after July 10 will have to bear a "statistical visa" granted by the local chambers of commerce. This authorization is given on condition that the volume of exports does not exceed by more than 5 percent the $260 million worth of textiles and footwear exported to the United States in 1970.

The ministerial note supported the decision with a restatement of its position aimed at preventing protectionist measures against this sector of Italian production. Italy's recent rejection of the Mills bill was mentioned as evidence of the government's support of free-trade policy.

In a recent national congress, representatives of the Italian foreign-trade sector vehemently attacked the principle of protectionism, asserting that "it would make the calendar of commercial policy go back in time by dozens of years." The Italian attitude was said to be aligned with the European Common Market policy.

Economic commentators indicated here yesterday that the new self-limitation measure will affect mostly Italian producers of special fabrics, whose exports to the United States nearly tripled last year, reaching the sum of $6 million. The export of hosiery, which dropped by 75 percent in the first third of 1970 over the same period the year before, will be less affected, they said.

Commenting on the new restrictions, Renato Lombardi, president of the National Entrepreneurs Association, said American operators have never felt the need for other countries to adopt self-limitation measures, particularly in footwear. The suggestion for restrictions, he said, came apparently from American political quarters, who intend to curb the import of textiles and other products chiefly from Japan, "in view of the next elections."

Mr. Lombardi also said his organization will take up the issue, warning that such a beginning of the self-limitation of Italian exports to the United States might constitute a "grave precedent" for some other important fields of Italian production.

## 9 Alpinists Die In 5 Accidents Over Weekend

ST. GERVAIS, France, July 4 (Reuters).—Nine climbers, including two women, have died in five separate accidents in the French Alps in the past 24 hours, police said here today.

A 17-year-old French youth was killed when he fell into a 300-foot-deep ravine on Mont Blanc.

Three young Frenchmen, roped together climbing the Aiguille du Goûter, near Mont Blanc, were killed when they fell 2,000 feet early today.

Three other French climbers, including a girl, were killed in similar circumstances on the nearby Aiguille Verte and a young Frenchwoman died when she slipped and fell on the Parol de Gelas on the Italian border.

A Japanese climber was killed when he fell 2,500 feet yesterday while climbing down Mont Blanc.

2 Diplomats Awaited

# *Cairo Wary of U.S. Mission Seeking Suez Canal Accord*

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 4 (NYT).—"They may have a trick up their sleeves, but we will talk with them and see," an Egyptian official commented yesterday regarding a State Department announcement that two U.S. diplomats are leaving for Cairo today to pursue efforts for a reopening of the Suez Canal.

The remark underlined wariness here about U.S. objectives in striving so actively to promote an agreement between Egypt and Israel on the Suez Canal plan, advanced by President Anwar Sadat last Feb. 4.

Cairo newspapers printed an accusation yesterday that the United States had raised a proposal for implementing the canal plan in the form of a new "truce agreement." The U.S. plan, the papers said, would "freeze the situation" and create a legal basis for "Israeli occupation of Arab lands."

This appeared to be an allusion to what has been described here as "Phantom memorandum," a paper given to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry last May 23 by Donald C. Bergus, the chief U.S. diplomat in Cairo.

**Pullback Prospects**

Among other things, the memorandum was said to have outlined prospects of an Israeli pullback from the Suez Canal, with Egyptians allowed to cross the canal and advance to a line 15 miles from the new Israeli positions. An international force would separate the Israeli and Egyptian forces.

A diplomatic storm broke early last week after Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad disclosed the memorandum.

Although it was the Egyptians who first proposed it, they are worried that an Israeli pullback to a new line in the Sinai could end in a de facto border change unless guarantees were first achieved for an ultimate total Israeli withdrawal.

This apprehension is the major issue confronting the two American diplomats leaving Washington for Cairo today. They are Mr. Bergus, who left Cairo June 6, and Michael Sterner, head of the Egyptian desk in the State Department.

It is as yet uncertain with whom they will confer in Cairo. Foreign Minister Riad will be visiting East European capitals until the middle of July. The acting foreign minister is Hafez Ismail, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Commenting on the new round of Egyptian-U.S. talks, an Egyptian spokesman emphasized that "a number of points remain to be clarified."

"Clarifications" have been under way for the last two months, since Secretary of State William P. Rogers visited Cairo, but the terms outlined by Egypt seem unchanged.

In the most explicit recent statement of Egyptian terms, on June 15, the spokesman reiterated the conditions laid down by Mr. Sadat before Mr. Rogers's visit.

# 2 Hijackers Give Up in Buenos Aires

(Continued from Page 1)

deered a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 over California Oct. 1, 1969, and forced it to fly 6,900 miles to Rome, where he was arrested and imprisoned. He has since been released.

Jackson seized the plane Friday above San Antonio on a flight from Acapulco to New York by shoving his gun in the ribs of a stewardess, Jeannette Crepps.

She said Jackson told her, "I'm not a Communist. I'm charged in the United States with a crime I'm not guilty of. God must be punishing me for a crime I did not do."

The stewardess said he handed her a note for the flight captain. It read, "If anybody tries to be a hero, I'll blow this place up."

She said the gunman told her he had a pint of nitroglycerine in his suitcase.

"The woman is a demolition expert," he said. "She put the bomb together."

Jackson gave another stewardess $3 and ordered her to get cigarettes for him and cigars for the pilot, Capt. Dale Bessand, when they made their first landing.

"I want a happy captain," she quoted the gunman as saying.

After Jackson successfully extorted the $100,000 from Braniff in return for release of the 100 passengers, Braniff's board chairman, Harding Lawrence, said he decided to pay the ransom because "It's standard policy. The safety of our passengers comes first."

**Crew Is Changed**

From Monterrey, Jackson forced the crew to fly to Lima, Peru, where a new crew was put aboard, and then went on to Rio de Janeiro. There, military vehicles tried to block the plane's takeoff and a bullet was fired into the cockpit's windshield; but no one was hurt.

After Rio, the plane flew to Buenos Aires. There, the hijacker demanded that it be fueled for a flight to Algeria.

Argentine police with bullet-proof vests and submachine guns surrounded the plane. Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse said the U.S. government would have to officially request the flight before it would be allowed to take off.

U.S. Ambassador John Davis Lodge indicated last night that the sanction had been given, and Algeria offered asylum, but the stall continued until Jackson surrendered, 20 hours after arriving in Buenos Aires.

# *Learys Took Out Ten-Month Lease In Swiss Chalet*

BERN, July 4 (UPI).—American LSD advocate Timothy Leary and his wife Rosemary were planning a long stay in the western Swiss town where he was arrested Wednesday, according to information received from local sources today.

An employee of Gerance Service S.A., an apartment rental agency in Villars-sur-Ollon, the Alpine resort where Leary was apprehended, said the couple had taken out a ten-month lease on a chalet apartment there.

The Learys arrived in Villars on June 21, local police said.

The tourist office in Villars said the rental for the more than half-dozen apartments in the chalet ranges from 2,000 francs ($491) to 2,500 francs ($614) monthly.

Swiss police arrested Leary at the request of the American Embassy. Embassy officials said a request was being prepared by a California court for Leary's extradition to the United States as a fugitive from justice. No charges have been placed against him here.

## 4 German Climbers Die

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, July 4 (UPI).—Searchers found the bodies of four persons on a Bavarian mountain at the weekend after a hunt lasting almost a week, police said today.

Police said the bodies of Johann and Emilie Kohl were found yesterday in a ravine on the west face of the 7,500-ft. Watzmann Mountain. The body of the Kohls' 33-year-old son, Manfred, and that of his girl friend, Christa Seifert, were discovered today in the same area.

NINA RICCI
Before presentation of the Fall Collection
SALES
of Summer collection
Wednesday, July 7, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
30 RUE DES CAPUCINES

# Israelis Meet On July 15 Visit by Sisco

## Trip Part of Renewed Diplomatic Offensive

JERUSALEM, July 4 (UPI).—The Israeli cabinet discussed today recent contacts with the United States on the Middle East and the impending visit of Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, political sources said.

Although there has been no official announcement on the Sisco visit, diplomatic sources said it tentatively is set for July 15, as part of a new American diplomatic offensive for a Middle East settlement.

The sources said the State Department, with the first anniversary of the cease-fire on Aug. 7 nearing, is anxious to make certain it is continued.

Mr. Sisco, they said, is expected to follow up any progress that Donald Bergus, the U.S. representative in Cairo, and Michael Sterner, head of the State Department's Egyptian desk, may make during their current visit to Cairo. Mr. Sisco, after visiting Jerusalem, is expected to go on to Cairo, the diplomatic sources said.

**Rabin Expected Home**

The sources said Israel's Ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, is expected home to brief the cabinet shortly before Mr. Sisco's arrival.

In a radio interview broadcast here yesterday, Mr. Rabin said the United States is unlikely to be satisfied for long with the present Middle East impasse.

He forecast even stronger U.S. pressure on Israel to withdraw from most, if not all, the territory it captured from the Arabs in the 1967 Middle East war, in return for a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Rabin also dismissed the possibility of the United Nations playing any meaningful part in reaching a settlement and dismissed the world body as "a tower of babel" and a "palace of demagoguery."

Political sources said the ambassador's attack angered some members of the cabinet, who raised it at today's cabinet session. Government officials said Mr. Rabin's remarks had been discussed but refused to elaborate.

# *Russia Plans More Space Stations*

(Continued from Page 1)

an important stage in discovering the secrets of nature and using its wealth for the interests of a better future for mankind."

"One can say with confidence that the 1970s will become an epoch in the development and wide use of long-term manned orbiting stations, with crews that change, which will make it possible to go from occasional experiments in space to a regular vigil by scientists and experts in space laboratories," he said.

Mr. Petrov said that the Soyuz-11 crew of Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, Vladislav N. Volkov, and Viktor I. Patsayev had carried out their assigned tasks "with great success."

**Lunakhod Wakes Up**

MOSCOW, July 4 (Reuters).—The Soviet self-propelled Lunakhod moon-buggy has started work on its ninth lunar day, Tass news agency reported today.

All systems of the craft, which landed on the moon on Nov. 17, were working normally after the two-week night, Tass said.

# Reds Reported Purged From Palestine Army

BEIRUT, July 4 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Army has been purged of elements described as Communists or Communist sympathizers, according to reports published in the press here today.

Al Hayat, a prominent right-wing daily, published a report claiming that the army's director of intelligence was among those dismissed. The purged elements, the paper continued, were of both pro-Moscow and pro-Peking leanings.

There has been no confirmation of the purge from Palestinian sources, but a leftist Lebanese newspaper with some commando connections had talked of such a purge a few days ago. Al Kifah, which supports the radical Baghdad regime, reported that the PLA's general command in Damascus had instructed all officers to report any member of the army who might be suspected of being a Communist, preparatory to having him dismissed from service.

A large number of officers of the 8,000 man army are known to be generally leftist, though not necessarily Communist.

## Life Terms Asked For 3 of 5 Croats

STOCKHOLM, July 4 (UPI).—The prosecutor Friday demanded life imprisonment for three of five Croats on trial for the murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic last April 7.

For the remaining two, who were not physically involved in the attack on the Yugoslav in his Stockholm embassy, Prosecutor Carl-Axel Robert did not specify any prison terms. But he said that "for preventive reasons, they should receive tough sentences." Mr. Robert asked the Stockholm City Court to send Miro Baresic, 20, and Jelko Barjkovic, 22, and Ante Stojanov, 35, to prison for life for murder, attempted murder, assault and illegal detention.

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# Woman, 72, Dies In Dignity, Aided By a U.S. Court

MIAMI, July 4 (AP).—Carmen Martinez, 72, died quietly and without pain yesterday, 24 hours after a court ruled that she had the right to die in dignity.

Mrs. Martinez, who suffered from a fatal blood disorder, had pleaded with her physicians not to give her surgical transfusions because she did not want to be "tortured any more."

Dr. Rolando Lopez, who said he believed his duty was to keep Mrs. Martinez alive, sought advice from Circuit Court Judge David Popper.

Judge Popper said Dr. Lopez should continue trying to save her life but perform no actions that would cause her pain. The decision ruled out a procedure that involved opening a vein in Mrs. Martinez's arm and inserting a tube to give her needed transfusions.

## Vatican Free Days

VATICAN CITY, July 4 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today it will open its museums free of charge the last Sunday of every month, effective immediately. Previously the free days had been the last Saturday of every month.



Associated Press.

**TO AID JEWS IN ISRAEL—Neil Rothenberg, left, and Josef Schieder, of the Jewish Defense League, in Tel Aviv yesterday announcing plans to set up an international headquarters there to aid under-privileged Jews in Israel.**

# Jewish Defense League Planning 'Non-Violent' Israel Headquarters

TEL AVIV, July 4 (AP).—The Jewish Defense League (JDL) today announced plans to set up international headquarters in Israel, but pledged its activities here would be "strictly non-violent."

JDL spokesman Neil Rothenberg, 20, of New York, told a news conference his organization would try to aid what he called "under-privileged Jews" in Israel.

Mr. Rothenberg faced hostile questioning from several Israeli newsmen who obviously shared Premier Golda Meir's blunt dislike for the JDL's militant, often violent tactics.

"This country," Mr. Rothenberg said "is being ripped apart by disunity. It could stand more love between Jews."

He cited the "Black Panthers of Israel," who claim that certain of this country's Jews suffer discrimination, and also last night's rioting by orthodox Jews protesting the fact that public transport in Jerusalem operated on the Jewish sabbath.

Tells Motivation on TV

# *Gravel Bared Papers to Help U.S. Public 'Make Judgment'*

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP).—Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, who last week stunned his congressional colleagues by reading aloud before a Senate subcommittee portions of the secret Pentagon history of the Vietnam war, said today that he acted in order to provide "information for the American public to make a judgment."

In a television interview, Sen. Gravel declared: "In our system of government, the American people make the final judgment and if they don't have intelligent, proper information to do that, then our government can go askew."

The "fundamental" issue at stake, he said, is whether it is "more important to keep secrets or to respond to moral conscience to save human life."

**Change in Thinking**

Sen. Gravel, who was not considered a dove when campaigning for his Senate seat in 1968, said his change in thinking was the result of "frustration" at the realization he could not change public policy over the war.

He cited a conversation with President Nixon that took place after his election to the Senate in 1968. "As I listened to him, it just dawned on me—he wasn't telling me anything that I didn't already know and already had discarded," he said.

When asked why at one point he had broken down and wept while reading the Pentagon documents at a midnight session of the Senate Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee, Sen. Gravel again mentioned Mr. Nixon.

"[He] once wept publicly because somebody charged him with having a political slush fund, and he talked about his dog," Sen. Gravel said.

"I wept over the fact that we are killing human beings, we Americans, this wonderful great country.

**'Nation Dragged in Mud'**

"I wept because it hurts, it hurts to see our nation dragged in the mud. It hurts to be part of the leadership of a nation and a citizen of a nation that is killing innocent human beings. That hurts so much we should all cry over it."

Sen. Gravel called the Viet Cong peace proposal in Paris last week "a very decent, easy proposal." He indicated that the United States should accept the Viet Cong initiative on its face value as it is now presented and said that the proposal "struck down one of the President's straw men"—the prisoner-of-war issue.

But Gen. Maxwell Taylor, a former U.S. ambassador to Vietnam and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, criticized the Viet Cong offer.

Appearing on another TV interview show, Gen. Taylor said, "It is really an ultimatum to us that we are to get out [of Vietnam], we are to take our equipment with us, and we can't even discuss it."

**'Should Be Explored'**

Gen. Taylor did say, however, that the seven-point offer "should be explored."

The United States has said that while parts of the enemy proposal are unacceptable, the plan does include positive elements.

Gen. Taylor said that the Johnson administration was eager to open negotiations to end the war. "We went around hat-in-hand... and that is not the way to get an Asian to sit down and talk seriously with you."

He criticized the mid-1960's war strategy of "gradualism," or the step-by-step escalation of U.S. involvement. He said the strategy was "prudent perhaps at the outset because there was considerable fear of the intervention of China or the Soviet Union." But the strategy led to "war weariness and discontent" at home, he said.

Gen. Taylor said that the United States improperly abandoned the "military principles which have secured victory in the past —surprise, mass, effectiveness, hard-hitting and get it over fast."

# Mrs. Meir Refers To Helms's Visit

JERUSALEM, July 4 (Reuters).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir told her cabinet today that a visit to Israel by Central Intelligence Agency chief Richard Helms last month was in a purely private capacity.

Informed sources said that the subject was raised at the regular weekly cabinet meeting here today. Both Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that Mr. Helms, accompanied by his wife, made a private visit.

The CIA chief had taken the opportunity to hold some general talks with the premier, the foreign minister and with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, they said.

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# *Agnew Says U.S. Weighs Hanoi Offer*

## Takes It 'Seriously,' He Notes in Singapore

SINGAPORE, July 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that the Nixon administration is "seriously" considering North Vietnam's new peace proposal but added that he did not have enough information to determine whether it is acceptable to the United States.

The Vice-President's response in an airborne news conference between Seoul and Singapore buttressed statements by congressional leaders in Washington that some secret movements on peace negotiations appear to be under way.

Having been out of the country for more than a week, Mr. Agnew conceded that he did not have "the information on which to predicate and opinion" as to whether the North Vietnamese offer would be acceptable.

**The Terms**

The latest peace offer by the North Vietnamese called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam by the end of the year in return for the repatriation of American prisoners of war and the establishment of a coalition government in Saigon.

Asked whether the administration would accept the formation of a coalition government without elections, Mr. Agnew replied "... I would remind you that the President has said on many occasions that whatever type of government is accepted by the people of South Vietnam in a free election with international supervision would be acceptable to the United States."

Mr. Agnew said he did not know of any change in President Nixon's position that the government must be installed by the free choice of the Vietnamese people.

# Army Wants Herbicides

(Continued from Page 1)

cause further problems for the Geneva protocol. The United States is the only major nation that has not ratified the agreement, and Mr. Nixon has asked the Senate to approve it.

However, the administration has said that it wants ratification with the understanding that the protocol does not prohibit herbicides or tear gas. This understanding is held by few other nations and is opposed by an important bloc of senators who favor ratification.

If the United States is still using herbicides when the protocol finally reaches the floor, it will be very difficult for many senators to approve it. It would put them in the position of ratifying an international agreement condemning a practice employed by the United States.

# *Vietnam Series By Times to Be Paperback Book*

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—A complete collection of The New York Times series on the Pentagon study of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, including texts of documents, will be published in paperback by Bantam Books this week.

Bantam made the announcement after the Supreme Court ruled against the government Wednesday in its effort to prevent The Times from continuing publication of the series.

The book, to be called "The Pentagon Papers," will contain all the articles published by The Times on the basis of the 7,000-page Defense Department study. The articles were written by Neil Sheehan, Hedrick Smith, E.W. Kenworthy and Fox Butterfield, of the newspaper's staff.

The book will also contain a 64-page photo essay tracing the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and a new article by Mr. Sheehan, commenting on his findings and their repercussions. A Bantam spokesman said the book had been sold for publication in France and that German, British and Scandinavian publishers had also bid.

# Survey Reports Cost-of-Living Rises in Egypt

CAIRO, July 4 (AP).—The cost of living in Egypt has shot up by 19.4 percent since the June 1967 war and taxes have increased by one third over the same period.

Study of government statistics also shows that as prices of basic commodities have risen steadily, wages have not increased proportionately. The economy remains geared to war.

Over the past four years, a thriving black market has set in, and its growth is due to several factors:

Large quantities of agricultural produce are being exported in addition to the traditional exports of cotton and rice; this initiative was taken in a bid to increase badly needed hard currency; the population has increased by three million—or 10 percent despite the government's birth control campaign; consumption of such basics as tea, sugar, cofee, black beans, meat and rice rose by 300 percent.

# *German Strikes End With Wage Accord*

BONN, July 4 (UPI).—Labor and management today reached agreement on a new wage contract for about 380,000 chemical workers in the states of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hamburg and Hesse. The workers staged sporadic strikes in recent weeks to press demand for higher pay.

A spokesman for the employers said the two sides agreed on a new contract granting a 7.8 percent pay hike to workers in the three states.

## Israel Convicts Arab

GAZA, July 4 (AP).—An Israeli military court today sentenced a 25-year-old Arab to seven years' imprisonment after convicting him of spying for an unidentified Arab government.

The prosecution charged Jabril el-Hasanet joined the el-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla organization in Syria.

*For Refusal to Testify*

# Friend of Ellsberg Wages Legal Battle to Avoid Jail

LOS ANGELES, July 4 (UPI).—Anthony J. Russo, friend and colleague of Daniel Ellsberg, opened a legal battle yesterday to keep from becoming the first person jailed in the Pentagon Papers controversy.

Mr. Russo, 34, was ordered jailed Friday for contempt of court because he refused to tell a federal grand jury about his association with Mr. Ellsberg. Mr. Russo could spend up to 18 months behind bars and still face further penalties, if he continues to refuse.

U.S. District Judge William P. Gray ordered Mr. Russo jailed but gave him until 2 p.m. Wednesday to surrender to a U.S. marshal, so that his lawyer would have time to apply to a federal circuit court for freedom on bail pending appeal.

Mr. Russo worked at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., with Mr. Ellsberg, who has been accused of leaking the classified Pentagon study to the press.

**Questions Secret**

In the court session Friday, the questions that Mr. Russo refused to answer were not revealed. They were read in the judge's chambers, at the request of an attorney for the Justice Department, Paul C. Vincent, who argued that revealing the nature of the questions was "not in the best interests of this grand jury..."

Mr. Russo refused to comment, but his attorney, Joseph A. Ball, confirmed that they were concerned with Mr. Russo's "activities with Daniel Ellsberg."

Mr. Russo was originally called on June 23 before the grand jury, the same one that indicted Mr. Ellsberg. Mr. Russo refused to testify, invoking the Fifth Amendment.

Meanwhile, the Rand Corp., which has been stripped of its right to keep classified material following the leak of the Pentagon Papers, said that the government itself cleared persons who had access to the information.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced Friday that all classified information was being withdrawn from custody of Rand, a "think tank" that has specialized in evaluating possible threats to U.S. security and devising weapons techniques to counteract them.

Henry S. Rowen, Rand president, said Friday that the company understood and supported the government action on security and would cooperate fully. But he said that the government was responsible for giving security clearances.

"The security system depends in an essential way on the clearance by the government of individuals and on the basic integrity of cleared individuals," Mr. Rowen said. "There can be no excuse or proper reason for the violation of trust and confidence by any person who has received a high security clearance from the government."

During 23 years, Mr. Rowen said, Rand had "achieved a reputation of high competence and trust in promoting national security interests."



UPI.

**COUNTRY GIRL—A Montagnard woman calmly smokes a small pipe at the My Loc Base near the A Shau Valley.**

# Kissinger, Thieu Confer

(Continued from Page 1)

age plan, which the White House said contained "positive as well as clearly unacceptable elements," also calls for the establishment of a coalition government.

The Saigon government has said it sees nothing new in the proposals but that it will study them. Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, speaking for himself, said yesterday that he saw no obstacle to the withdrawal of American troops this year, but he did not comment on the other Communist demands.

[Mr. Ky's statement opened further his rift with President Thieu, Reuters reported. The vice-president has taken a more dove-like peace platform while laying the groundwork for his presidential candidacy. President Thieu has adopted a more hawkish line and recently said he thought there would be no solution to the war before 1973.]

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived here yesterday, will meet tomorrow, shortly before his departure, with Mr. Ky and Gen. Duong Van Minh, both potential presidential candidates against Mr. Thieu in the elections scheduled to be held here Oct. 3. Officials said the meetings were arranged to demonstrate U.S. impartiality in the elections.

In talks with American officials, Mr. Kissinger has ranged beyond the problems of Vietnam to those of Cambodia and Laos as well. Emory C. Swank, the American envoy in Phnom Penh, and G. McMurtrie Godley, the ambassador in Vientiane, flew in for the weekend meetings.

Mr. Kissinger will stop in Thailand, India and Pakistan before going to Paris for talks with Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, the chief American negotiator. He will return to Washington on Saturday.

# Japanese River To Get Oxygen

TOKYO, July 4 (Reuters).—Japanese government engineers are planning to clean up a heavily polluted river here by pumping large quantities of oxygen into it.

They believe the oxygen will help encourage the growth of bacteria, which will clean the Taito River and rid it of bad smells.

About 400 tons of contaminated water will be drawn out each hour and returned after the addition of liquified oxygen. The treatment will continue for 50 days.

# *Allied Control At DMZ Seen Unthreatened*

(Continued from Page 1)

North Vietnamese on the scene of the recent attack on the government outpost at Firebase Pu[illegible] ler and, in any case, the G[illegible] are being withdrawn.

They expect to turn over soo[illegible] the northernmost U.S. base i[illegible] Vietnam, at Con Thien, whic[illegible] means in Vietnamese "the plac[illegible] of angels," just below the DMZ. The departure of the tank unit[illegible] that have operated out of Co[illegible] Thien and a similar base just t[illegible] the south of it were announced in Saigon Thursday.

**Clash in Forest**

SAIGON, July 4 (UPI).—On the battlefield today, South Vietnamese infantrymen backed by air and artillery strikes killed 1[illegible] Communists and lost one of their own during a clash in the U[illegible] Minh Forest, 150 miles southwest of Saigon, military spokesmen said.

In Phnom Penh, a high command spokesman said today aging Cambodian fighter planes yesterday bombed a Communist troop concentration 50 miles southeast of the capital, killing 18 North Vietnamese soldiers.

Spokesmen said the raid by T-28 planes also destroyed Communist ammunition depo[illegible] but could supply no details.

**Raids by B-52s**

B-52 bombers hit suspected guerrilla positions yesterday in the third day of an allied counteroffensive aimed at stopping the North Vietnamese summer campaign near the DMZ. Air Force and Navy jets also made bombing runs against guerrilla troop concentrations, bunker complexes and artillery emplacements within three miles of the DMZ.

On the ground, South Vietnamese troops following up an intensive artillery barrage reported destroying guerrilla bunkers and capturing anti-aircraft shells.

# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 18 | 66 | Very cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 24 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| ANKARA | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| ATHENS | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| BEIRUT | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| BELGRADE | 18 | 64 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 24 | 75 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 25 | 77 | Sunny |
| BUDAPEST | 22 | 72 | Very cloudy |
| CAIRO | 29 | 84 | Partly cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 22 | 72 | Overcast |
| DUBLIN | 18 | 66 | Very cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| FLORENCE | 27 | 81 | Sunny |
| FRANKFURT | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| GENEVA | 25 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 28 | 77 | Partly cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 23 | 73 | Overcast |
| LISBON | 22 | 72 | Partly cloudy |
| LONDON | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| MADRID | 27 | 81 | Very cloudy |
| MILAN | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| MONTREAL | 22 | 72 | Sunny |
| MOSCOW | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| MUNICH | 20 | 68 | Partly cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 27 | 81 | Sunny |
| NICE | 23 | 73 | Partly cloudy |
| OSLO | 30 | 86 | Partly cloudy |
| PARIS | 26 | 79 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 21 | 70 | Very cloudy |
| ROME | 24 | 75 | Partly cloudy |
| SOFIA | 21 | 70 | Partly cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 25 | 77 | Sunny |
| TEL AVIV | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| TUNIS | 29 | 84 | Sunny |
| VENICE | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| VIENNA | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| WARSAW | 16 | 61 | Showers |
| WASHINGTON | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| ZURICH | 22 | 72 | Partly cloudy |

U.S. Canadian temperatures read at 1:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

Cautions Young Idealists

# Chief Justice Burger Says Reform Is Not Courts' Role

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger believes that "some disappointments" may be in store for young people who are being attracted to legal careers "on the theory that they can change the world by litigation in the courts."

This feeling by the chief justice is keyed to his conviction that the courts, including the Supreme Court, should not play a major role in promoting change.

This theme of judicial caution—which stands in sharp contrast to the activist philosophy of his predecessor, Earl Warren—is a recurring theme of an interview that Mr. Burger granted *The New York Times* to mark the end of his second year as the nation's chief judicial officer.

The interview was conducted in his chambers last month, with the understanding that it would not be published until after the end of the present court term, which ended last Wednesday.

**Before Press Case**

Thus, Mr. Burger gave his views before the Supreme Court began considering the Justice Department's efforts to bar newspapers from printing material from the secret Pentagon Papers.

In the interview, Mr. Burger discussed a wide variety of points, including preventive detention, "no-fault" automobile insurance, a mandatory retirement age for justices and Supreme Court secrecy. But his basic theme was that "in the evolution of legal doctrine, legal principle can't be sound if its growth is too fast."

Speaking of reform-minded young people who are currently flocking to law schools, Mr. Burger said:

"I am beginning to have an uneasy feeling that this may be another one of the situations in this era that we are living in of creating expectations that are beyond fulfillment."

To go into law with the hope of accomplishing change through the courts "is not the right way to make the decision to go into the law, and that is not the route by which basic changes in a country like ours should be made," Mr. Burger said.

**Limited Court Role**

He added: "That is a legislative and policy process, part of the political process. And there is a very limited role for the courts in this respect."

Discussing his own efforts to achieve reforms by working through the American Bar Association and other institutions, he said that was a better way for him to accomplish change than through court decisions.

"Changes in the law made by judicial decisions ought to be approached with considerable caution," he said. He added that such reforms as improvements in criminal or civil procedure should be made by legislature or comprehensive judicial rules. "Judicial decision is the worst possible way to do it," Mr. Burger said.

Mr. Burger was asked if the secrecy of the Supreme Court's deliberations should not be lifted. He commented that the high court's deliberations are more open than those of "a great metropolitan newspaper."

When the Supreme Court makes a decision, the dissenters publish their views to the world, he said—but when a newspaper's editorial board votes to take a position, "the editorial is written by one of the majority prevailing view and no one in the world outside that room ever knows of the dissenting view of the other editors."

On other subjects, Mr. Burger said: The need for preventive detention might be eliminated if statutes or court rules were adopted to require that defendants be brought to trial within a set period of days. "Some cut-off date must be put on," he said, although strict limitations can pinch in specific cases. An effort is now under way in Congress to require that federal defendants be tried within 60 days, but the Justice Department has not taken a position on the question.

**Insurance Stand**

Although he has not studied the "no-fault" automobile insurance plans now being considered in Congress and in various states, "very, very good arguments can be made and have been made for taking automobile and other personal injury cases entirely out of all courts and disposing of them by other means."

He thinks that at some point Congress should set mandatory retirement ages for justices. He does not think that judges "should be immune from the laws of nature," but believes that the judicial function is one that can be performed at a more advanced age than some other occupations.

Asked about charges that the recent law-and-order concern has brought instances of police "repression," the chief justice replied that "nothing that I can see" would suggest that there is a danger of police oppression. He suggested, instead, that most Americans believe "that it is quite the reverse of that situation—that the law enforcement agencies simply are not able to cope with the problems of law enforcement."

# Laird Arrives In Tokyo on 8-Day Visit

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, July 4 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird arrived here today on what was described as a visit combining business and sightseeing.

Mr. Laird, the first American secretary of defense ever to visit Japan, will be here for eight days. He will confer with Japanese and American defense officials, visit military installations, and tour the temples and gardens of ancient Kyoto. Mrs. Laird is accompanying the secretary.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Laird hailed the Okinawa reversion agreement signed June 17 by the United States and Japan as an example of the Nixon policy of "partnership and negotiation" and expressed hope that the agreement would be quickly ratified by the U.S. Senate and the Japanese Diet.

Among the topics Mr. Laird is expected to discuss with Japanese defense officials are changes in the Far Eastern defense picture following reversion of Okinawa from American to Japanese rule next year.

**South Korea**

The same topic is expected to figure prominently in discussions he will have when he visits South Korea following his tour of Japan. The defense secretary is expected in South Korea July 11.

The Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee met in Tokyo June 29 and approved arrangements for Japanese self-defense forces to take over, after reversion, some of the functions hitherto performed by U.S. forces on Okinawa. The consultative committee is composed of the Japanese foreign affairs and defense ministers, the American ambassador to Japan, Armin H. Meyer, and the commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, Adm. John S. McCain.

According to these arrangements, some 3,200 Japanese self-defense force personnel will be stationed on Okinawa, including infantry, engineers, a fighter-interceptor unit and an anti-submarine patrol unit. Later, Nike and Hawk missile groups are to be stationed on the island.

# Doris Duke Told To Pay $96,000 in Negligence Suit

PROVIDENCE, R.I., July 4 (AP).—A Superior Court jury has awarded $96,000, including interest, in damages to eight brothers and sisters of the late Eduardo Tirella, who was killed in 1966 when struck by a car driven by tobacco heiress Doris Duke.

The award came Friday in a $1.2 million negligence suit filed against Miss Duke.

Mr. Tirella, 42, a movie-set designer, was killed when a rented car driven by the socialite struck him at the gates of her Newport estate. He had left the car to open the gates to allow the car to pass through.

Miss Duke, 58, testified that when Mr. Tirella, a personal friend, got out of the car, she slid over to the driver's side and put her foot on the brake pedal. However, she said the car shot forward, striking Mr. Tirella. She said she could not explain how the accident occurred.

# Panther Leader Sent to Prison

OAKLAND, Calif., July 4 (AP).—Black Panther chief of staff David Hilliard, convicted on two counts of assault with a deadly weapon, was sentenced Friday to up to ten years in state prison.

Hilliard, 29, was found guilty last month in connection with a shooting in which two Oakland policemen were wounded April 6, 1968. Black Panther Bobby Hutton was killed in the exchange of gunfire.

Hilliard was cleared last May of a charge of threatening the life of President Nixon.

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United Press International

UPSTAGING—Youths climbing on stage Friday at Newport Jazz Festival when program was cancelled because of gate-crashers battling police trying to control them.

# Strike Wave Sweeps U.S.; Layoffs Rise

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI).—Garbage piled up at the rate of 9 million pounds a day in Detroit, ships remained unloaded in West Coast ports and copper mines lay idle, as strikes blossomed across the nation.

Tens of thousands of nonstrikers were forced out of work because of the nationwide strike wave.

A strike by about 1,400 Detroit sanitation workers entered its fourth day today, and officials said that garbage was piling up at the rate of 4,500 tons a day.

Longshoremen along the entire West Coast went on strike Thursday in the first coastwide longshoremen's strike since 1948. The strike by the 15,000 longshoremen affected nearly 100 ships, foreign and domestic. The longshoremen did, however, handle military and postal cargo, as well as passenger ships.

**3,000 Join Strike**

Three thousand workers at Magma Copper Co. plants in Arizona joined the three-day-old nationwide copper strike today, bringing to 39,000 the number of men made idle by the strike.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said that meetings have been scheduled between copper union negotiators and Anaconda and Phelps Dodge representatives.

The United Transportation Union has called a so-called "whipsaw" strike for July 16 against the Union Pacific Railroad, the Southern Railway System and the Chicago and North Western Railway Co. The railroad industry says that it will try to force the union into a nationwide strike if it begins a selective strike.

Meanwhile, three more big steel producers have scheduled production cutbacks and layoffs as consumer demand fails to live up to expectations.

**6,500 to Be Released**

Bethlehem Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. will curb operations at various plants and lay off about 6,500 workers. Recent curtailments by U.S. Steel Corp. and others have resulted in about 3,000 men, mainly blue-collar workers, being laid off.

June and July were supposed to be the busiest period of the year for the steel mills and their major customers because of the Aug. 1 deadline on the current wage pact with the United Steelworkers Union.

But inventory building started later than usual this time and peaked much earlier, causing the mills to shave as much as 2 million tons from initial estimates of the inventory buildup.

# *Newport Jazz Festival Closed After Thousands Crash Gate*

NEWPORT, July 4 (AP).—The 1971 Newport Jazz Festival was ordered cancelled early today after thousands of young people trying to get in free broke through fences and forced a halt.

City Manager B. Cowles Mallory said in a statement that city officials did not believe they could guarantee the safety of the audience due to the size of the crowd and the incidents last night.

He said the festival's producers agreed to the decision to close the festival.

**300 Persons Injured**

Earlier, Mr. Mallory ordered the cancellation of the remainder of yesterday's performance after the crowd outside broke through fences and flooded the festival area. Performances had been scheduled to continue through tomorrow night.

By midnight last night about 300 persons had been taken to Newport hospital for treatment of injuries. A hospital spokesman said no one was seriously injured and none were admitted.

[Police said about 35 youths were arrested, UPI reported. Officers used riot sticks and tear gas to clear the grounds, but some youths stayed on the stage and refused to leave. About 300 youths climbed onto the stage, sang songs and announced they were staying put. Some of the microphones and electronic equipment were torn out. Festival officials said 20,000 tickets were sold and police estimated another 20,000 persons were outside the park. "It's the biggest [crowd] we've had here," one officer said. Ticket holders had paid $5 to $12.]

**2 Bridges Closed**

State police ordered the two bridges leading to the island where Newport is located closed to all incoming traffic.

As singer Dionne Warwick began her performance, hundreds of youngsters crawled under a chain-link fence surrounding the field and later battered down a section of a wood fence.

Festival producer George Wein took over the microphone at the end of Miss Warwick's act and announced the rest of the evening's concert would be cancelled.

# Nader's Raiders Open Probe Into U.S. Auto Club

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI).—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader opened an investigation yesterday of the 13-million member American Automobile Association, claiming it has supported the "auto industry's disdain" for consumer issues like auto safety and pollution.

"Complaints from AAA members and the activities and policies over the years of AAA and its affiliates indicate the need for a deeper inquiry into the ways in which these organizations function," Mr. Nader said.

A team of his "raiders" will spend the summer probing the AAA, Mr. Nader said. The student investigators will investigate such problems as "the potential conflicts of interest within the AAA motor clubs as a result of services they provide their membership such as the sale of insurance and auto accessories."

The team will try to determine who controls the AAA's policies, the influence of the members on the leadership and "the potential of the auto club to make major contributions toward the health and safety of auto users," he said.

# Grounded U.S. F-111s Regain Flying Status

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, Nev., July 4 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force has restored all F-111 fighter-bombers stationed here to flying status. About half the nation's fleet of 253 F-111s are based at Nellis.

The controversial plane recently went through another of the many groundings that have marked its career. The Air Force grounded the entire fleet after an F-111 crashed April 29 in California, killing both its crew members.

The panels of the main parachute compartment of the pilot capsule had failed to release, the Air Force said. Those panels now have been replaced.

# Nixon Hails July 4th, Points To 200th Anniversary in 1976

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday formally opened a five-year "bicentennial era" leading up to the nation's 200th birthday in 1976, and called on Americans to rededicate themselves to the principles laid down by the founding fathers.

"The American Revolution was not something that happened two centuries ago—it is something that is happening today," Mr. Nixon told an assemblage of dignitaries at the National Archives building. "Behind it is a spirit of adventure, a spirit of compassion, a spirit of moral courage—a spirit of '76'."

At the ceremony were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla.

Surrounded by the glass-encased Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, and speaking on the eve of the Fourth of July, Mr. Nixon declared that "the real meaning of the words of independence is the meaning we give them today, in our own lives, and the love of liberty and equality we pass on to our children."

The ceremony was the first of a long series of special events, some yet to be planned and scheduled, for the 200th anniversary of the nation's founding on July 4, 1776.

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# Reagan Slashes State Budget By More Than Half Billion

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan cut California's budget yesterday by more than a half billion dollars. Items for education, welfare and medical care bore the brunt of the slash.

Even with the cut, the budget Mr. Reagan signed was not a balanced one. He said he hoped to negotiate with the Democratic majority in the legislature for further cuts in welfare.

Mr. Reagan also wants a payroll tax deduction plan that would have the effect of doubling collections in the first year so that the budget could be brought into balance.

The legislature passed a budget of $7.3-billion Friday and Mr. Reagan signed it after trimming out $503-million. The governor had proposed a $6.73 billion budget.

Among the cuts were $11 million from the University of California operating budget. In his action in Sacramento Mr. Reagan also cut an item of $116-million, which wiped out cost of living salary increases for state employees, judges and faculties in the university and state college systems.

Under California law, the governor has a line item veto power over the budget, which means he can kill specific parts of the budget without killing it in its entirety.

**'Resources Diluted'**

"The governor has diluted our resources and curbed our growth," said President Charles J. Hitch of the University of California in a statement released in Berkeley. "He has achieved with the stroke of a pen what bomb threats, pickets, intimidation and aggression could not. We have repelled those attacks but we have no way of countering fiscal blows like these."

The legislature had sought to provide 5 percent increases to state employees, who got raises last year, and 10 percent to the college and university faculties, who did not get raises last year.

"I regret having to ask state employees, to forego a cost of living increase," Mr. Reagan said. Thursday there was technically no money to pay them because no new budget had been passed and signed by the June 30 deadline, and Mr. Reagan asked employees to work voluntarily until the budget was passed. They did.

Loren V. Smith, manager of the California State Employees Association, called the governor's veto "tragic."

# *Connally Warns U.S. Can't Expect Aid From Abroad*

DALLAS, Texas, July 4 (AP).—America has to sort out its own troubles and cannot expect a helping hand from the nations it helped out of their war devastation 25 years ago, Treasury Secretary John Connally said Friday.

He told the General Assembly of the Texas Bar Association that Americans should not become "so soft, so sanguine, so self-satisfied" that they expect help out of gratitude for what they have done for other nations in the past.

Mr. Connally attacked the decision to abandon development of the supersonic transport, which he called a blow to the section of the economy producing the nation's most favorable trade balances.

"This nation is refusing to live up to its traditional role," he said. "We have competition around the world in unprecedented intensity... from the very nations that were destroyed 25 years ago."

Mr. Connally warned that the time is past when all problems can be solved through some monetary measure. The currency is just a reflection of the national economic strength, he said.

"If we abdicate the role of leadership, there is no other nation in the free world to assume that role, and we expose ourselves to very great danger, in my judgment," the secretary said.

# U.S. Warships on Move

ISTANBUL, July 4 (AP).—Three destroyers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet concluded three days of maneuvers in the Black Sea and crossed the Turkish straits today en route to their bases in the Mediterranean.

# *Tight Money Saves Boy in Clothes Dryer*

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 4 (AP).—Mabel Finneman is glad today that she didn't give money to two eight-year-old girls to run a clothes dryer.

She said she was at a laundry when the two children approached her and asked for money to work a dryer. Mrs. Finneman refused.

Moments later, when the girls went back to their dryer and opened it, a boy climbed out, to Mrs. Finneman's shock.

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# *Pompidou, Brandt to Discuss Money Issues, United Europe*

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou leaves here tomorrow for a summit meeting with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt which is expected to concentrate on two essential issues—monetary problems and the long-term construction of Europe.

The lack of agreement by the finance ministers of the Common Market Six in Brussels last Friday on a common exchange rate policy has given French critics of West German monetary policies new ammunition.

The French believe that the key to European economic and monetary unity lies in fixed exchange rates, which would keep fluctuations to a minimum. They have blocked further progress in monetary matters ever since Bonn's decision in May to let the mark float in response to the flood of hot speculative money entering West Germany at the time.

The French are expected to ask pointed questions about West German monetary policy, and the discussions are expected to be fairly tough on this subject.

On the building of a united Europe, Chancellor Brandt clearly indicated on June 25 that the question of a future European government, with a true parliament, will be on the agenda for this summit, the 31st since the Franco-West German cooperation treaty was signed in 1963.

The French are known to favor a sort of confederated Europe, in which each country would retain a good deal of sovereignty—a position closer to that of British Prime Minister Edward Heath than to Mr. Brandt's.

The chancellor said yesterday in a statement broadcast on French television that close French-German cooperation has been and remains at the core of European unity.

**Monetary Union**

But he added that the current international monetary situation shows how urgent it is to create an economic and monetary union.

He said Paris and Bonn have hardly any bilateral problems. "On the contrary, we are trying further to intensify our cooperation," he added.

The first round of talks between the two leaders will be held tomorrow aboard the Rhine River steamer Lorelei, which Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt will board at Mainz for a five-hour cruise down the river to Coblenz. While aboard the Lorelei, Mr. Pompidou will celebrate his 60th birthday.

With the two leaders will be several ministers of both countries, who will hold technical discussions while the summit talks go on.

President Pompidou returns to Paris on Tuesday afternoon.

## Car of GI Blown Up Near Base in Crete

IRAKLION, Crete, July 4 (AP).—An explosion early yesterday demolished the car of a serviceman at the U.S. Air Force base near here. No one was injured.

The blast was believed set by foes of the army-backed Athens regime who have accused the U.S. of helping to keep the government in power.

## Lake Erie Beaches Shut

CLEVELAND, July 4 (UPI).—Lake Erie beaches near here and as far eastward as the Pennsylvania border will remained closed during this holiday weekend because of hundreds of millions of tons of raw sewage accidentally dumped in the water by a sewage treatment plant on June 24.

# Ulster Rebel Wounds Two U.K. Soldiers

## 3 Civilians Are Hurt In Other Incidents

BELFAST, July 4 (AP).—A terrorist gunman wounded two British soldiers today in a daylight ambush climaxing a weekend of violence in the northern Ireland capital.

At least three civilians were wounded in other gun and bombing incidents blamed by security authorities on the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Hundreds of troops and police cordoned Belfast's Lower Falls area, a stronghold of pro-republican Catholics, after a gunman sitting in a car opened up against a British Army jeep on routine patrol. The gunman ran off into a warren of sidestreets.

**One Critically Hurt**

One soldier was hit in the leg, another in the arm. The man with the leg wound was reported critically hurt.

The ambush was on Leeson Street, a known IRA headquarters. Troops started a house-to-house search for the gunman, but officers said he probably already was out of the area.

As the search got under way, two nail bombs were thrown at troops in nearby Ross Street. They caused no casualties.

Two civilians were taken to a hospital with bullet wounds. The army said none of its men had fired either in the ambush or later.

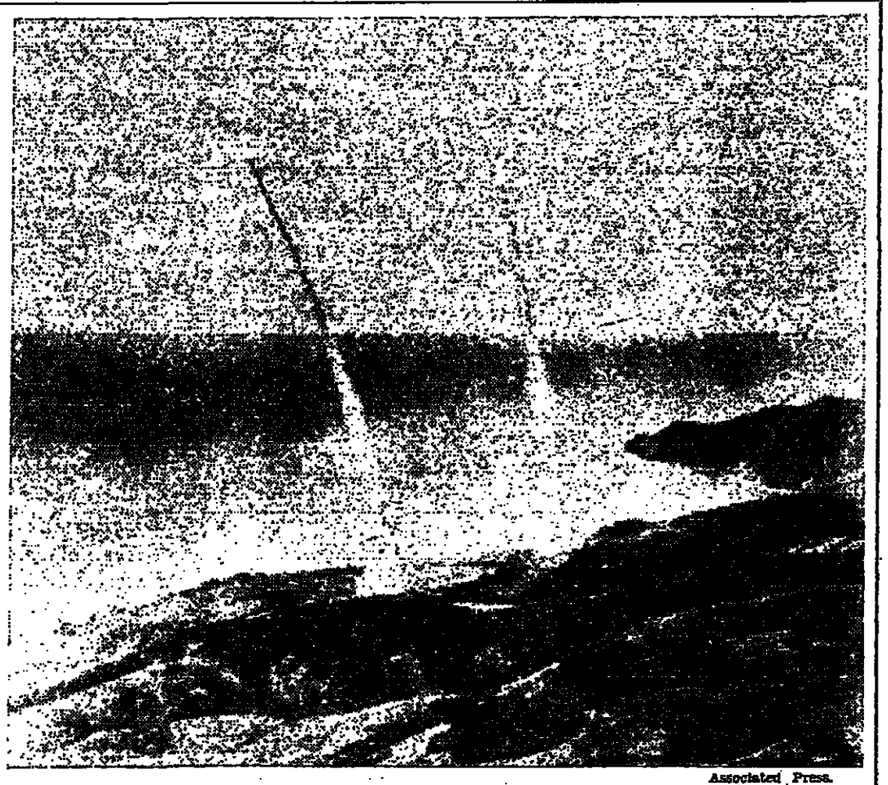
During the night at least six bombs exploded in the city, aimed either at army patrols or the destruction of property. The only casualty was a man injured by a blast outside a factory.

**Bombing in Cork**

An army sentry fired a burst of shots at terrorists who hurled nail bombs at an army compound on the Malone Road in South Belfast.

In Cork, second city of the neighboring Irish Republic, a bomb wrecked a British government pension office and damaged two neighboring offices. The IRA, which is outlawed but operative on both sides of the Irish border, has sworn to drive all British influence out of Ireland.

Although the Irish Republic is not part of the United Kingdom, the British authorities operate a small pension office in Cork, as in various other countries throughout the world where many British subjects live.



Associated Press.

**TWIN-TEST—Two Minutemen missiles blasting off from their silos during an operational test launch at Vandenberg, Calif., Air Force Base, on Pacific Coast.**

# *Plane Crash In Japan Is Fatal to 60*

HAKOTADE, Japan, Monday July 5 (AP).—Rescue workers early today recovered 60 bodies from the wreckage of a Japanese airliner which crashed into a mountain while attempting to land at the Hakotade airport with 68 persons aboard Saturday night.

At dawn a battalion of 800 policemen and self-defense force troops started combing the wooded slopes of 2,297-foot Mt. Eboshi, about 15 miles northeast of Hakotade. The plane's wreckage was found there yesterday, about 24 hours afer it disappeared in thick fog and drizzling rain.

Police, directing the search operation, said earlier there were no survivors among 64 Japanese passengers and four crewmen including an American co-pilot.

Rescuers counted 21 bodies yesterday, but the darkness forced them to call off their recovery operation for the night. Police said they hope to carry the bodies down the mountain on stretchers after recovering the bodies of the eight sill missing.

## Obituaries

# Dorothy Andrews Kabis, 54, 33d United States Treasurer

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—Dorothy Andrews Kabis, 54, Treasurer of the United States, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, a Treasury Department spokesman reported.

Mrs. Kabis was visiting the grave of her father in Sheffield, Mass., when she was stricken, said spokesman Calvin Brumley. He said a fire department ambulance rushed to the scene and a resuscitator was applied, but Mrs. Kabis was pronounced dead on arrival at nearby Fairview Hospital in Great Barrington, Mass.

Mrs. Kabis, born March 22, 1917, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was 33d treasurer of the United States. She had served since May of 1969.

As treasurer, Mrs. Kabis was known best to the public for her signature on the nation's currency. Once divorced, her name appears on older bills as Dorothy Andrews Elston.

She married Walter Kabis of Odessa, Del., then a widower with four daughters and a son, last Sept. 17.

**Connally Statement**

Treasury Secretary John Connally said in a statement today that he shared with "her husband, her family and her many friends across the nation a deep sense of loss."

"Mrs. Kabis," Mr. Connally's statement continued, "brought extra dimensions to her office. All of us who were privileged to know her and to work with her valued her warmth, genuine love for people, dedication, talent, vitality and loyalty."

Mrs. Kabis was the fifth woman to hold the $30,000-per-year post.

Prior to her appointment, Mrs. Kabis was a member of the Finance Committee of the Republican National Committee and served on the Republican senatorial and congressional committees. She also was a former president of the National Federation of Republican Women, and the GOP named her "Woman of the Year" in 1967.

**Sir Paul Maltby**

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland Maltby, 78, the highest ranking Royal Air Force officer captured by the Japanese in World War II, died Friday.

Sir John was knighted after the war and served as sergeant at arms in the House of Lords from 1946 until his retirement in 1962.

During World War II he served in several executive posts before being assigned as air commander in the Far East in February, 1942. Five days after taking up the job he was evacuated from besieged Singapore to take command of the remnants of RAF units that had escaped to the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch capitulated to the Japanese the following month and he was captured. He was imprisoned in Manchuria until freed by Soviet troops in August, 1945.

**Edward Ballantine**

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., July 4 (NYT).—Edward Ballantine, 84, composer, pianist and former professor of music at Harvard University, died Friday of a coronary thrombosis.

Mr. Ballantine's piano variations of the theme of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," in the style of eminent composers, were popular in concert programs.

Among the compositions were a tone poem, "The Awakening of the Woods," Overture to "The Piper" and songs and pieces for piano, for violin and piano, and for cello and piano.

**Sir Maurice Bowra**

OXFORD, England, July 4 (AP).—Sir Maurice Bowra, 73, one of the world's outstanding authorities on classical Greek literature died today, apparently from a heart attack. He was found dead in his rooms at Oxford University's Wadham College, where he had been warden (principal) for 32 years until retirement last year.

# White Southern Writer Wins Acquittal in Slaying of Black

By Homer Bigart

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., July 4 (NYT).—Jesse Hill Ford, the white Southern author whose best-selling novel, "The Liberation of Lord Byron Jones," described justice in the South as bigoted and brutal, was acquitted last night of the murder of a 21-year-old Negro soldier.

An all-male jury of 11 whites and one black found him not guilty of the rifle slaying of Pvt. George Henry Doaks jr. last Nov. 16.

The jury deliberated seven and a half hours before bringing in a verdict. The acquittal verdict had been expected half an hour earlier when the jury foreman, Raymond Stevens, told the judge that the jury was "hung up" 11 to one on an issue of law.

Mr. Stevens asked for an elaboration of a portion of the charge in which Circuit Judge Dick Jerman explained that homicide is justifiable only if a person feels himself in "great bodily peril."

The judge said homicide would be justifiable only if the deceased had committed an overt act that carried the clear indication of real and imminent peril.

**Blacks Bitter**

The judge had sternly warned against any courtroom demonstration, and there was none. But blacks in the courtroom reacted with sullen bitterness.

The Rev. George Henry Doaks, father of the slain soldier, said, "My boy was killed in cold-blooded murder. He didn't have a gun, he didn't even have a pocketknife."

A Negro youth leader, Morris Fair, vice-president of the Community Action Club, a black organization, said, "The verdict proves again we can't get justice in a court of law."

But Mr. Ford, who himself had written that the black could obtain no justice, expressed pleasure with the verdict.

"I'm very grateful," he said, "to my attorneys, to the jury and to this court for this decision. I'm real happy."

**Prosecutor Not Surprised**

District Attorney W.R. Kinton said the verdict was "no great surprise."

"The important thing," he said, "is that this case was tried."

Mr. Ford, 41, had been indicted for first-degree murder in the shooting of Private Doaks, who was sitting with a girl in a parked car on the winding driveway of the Ford estate. First-degree murder carries the death penalty or life imprisonment.

But at the outset of the closing arguments prosecuting attorneys asked the jury to return a second-degree murder conviction, which imposes penalties of ten to 20 years.

There has been racial tension and sporadic violence in this city of 10,000 since last year, when the school system was integrated. Mr. Ford's son, Charles, 17, was resented by some black students, who felt he had usurped a backfield berth on the high-school football team that should have gone to a star black athlete.

**Car Stoned**

Charles's car had been stoned by black youths, and Mr. Ford testified that it was fear for his son's life that caused him to fire the shot that killed Mr. Doaks.

But Mr. Ford insisted that the shooting of Mr. Doaks was accidental. He testified that he merely wanted to fire a warning shot to keep the intruders from getting away before the police arrived.

Attorneys for the prosecution said Mr. Ford had committed "a classic case of murder in the second degree."

They ridiculed his contention that he had fired in defense of his son. There had been no overt act by Mr. Doaks to justify Mr. Ford's shooting him in self-defense, the prosecution attorneys continued. They also said that the defense had offered no evidence that Mr. Doaks had ever threatened any member of the Ford family or had even heard of them.

# France Defends Sale of Arms to South Africa

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said Friday "a campaign of lies" was being waged against France concerning its sale of military equipment to South Africa.

Speaking in a wide-ranging interview to the privately-owned Europe Number One radio station, Mr. Schumann said France refused to sell weapons to South Africa which could be used for purposes of internal repression.

But it could not refuse to sell weapons for South Africa's external defense because this would be an intrusion into the affairs of that country.

Referring to the recent license granted to South Africa to build Mirage jets, Mr. Schumann said: "As far as the Mirages are concerned they cannot be used for anti-guerrilla or repressive operations. France therefore sold the license to build them to the South Africans."

# *Gen. Wessin to Go To Spain in Exile*

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 4 (Reuters).—Retired Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, accused by President Joaquin Balaguer of plotting a rightist takeover of this Caribbean republic, is being sent into exile in Spain today, the government announced last night.

President Balaguer Wednesday accused Gen. Wessin of planning a takeover by his rightist party and during a nationwide speech played a tape recording of Gen. Wessin's voice calling for the overthrow of the government, which was elected in 1966 after a bloody civil war.

# French A-Bomb Tested in Pacific

PARIS, July 4 (Reuters).—France today exploded a low-intensity nuclear device at Mururoa, 300 miles south of Tahiti, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here.

The explosion was part of a current series of tests aimed at the miniaturization of French nuclear weapons.

# Faster Method Found to Test for Bacteria in Blood

LOS ANGELES, July 4 (WP).—A way of finding bacteria in the bloodstream that takes only a few hours instead of several days and is more accurate than other methods was described here this weekend.

The method uses radioactive carbon. It may result in reduced hospital laboratory fees and in shorter hospital stays for patients with blood infections.

Dr. Frank Deland, professor of radiology at the University of Florida school of medicine, said radioactive carbon might become the basis for a new system of diagnostic medicine and a new approach to the treatment of bacterial disease.

The traditional way of proving the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream, he said, is to draw a sample of blood, place it in a medium and allow the bacteria time to grow and reproduce. It takes about 24 hours for the organisms to reach the state where they are visible under a microscope.

Using the new method Dr. Deland described, the blood sample is put in a medium that contains a sugar in which all the carbon atoms are radioactive.

When the bacteria begin to grow, which is almost at once, they use the sugar for food and give off radioactive carbon dioxide in the process. The carbon dioxide can be detected and measured by instruments.

# Hindus Terrorized by Army In an East Pakistani Town

*The following dispach was written by a New York Times correspondent who was expelled from East Pakistan Wednesday.*

By Sydney H. Schanberg

FARIDPUR, Pakistan (NYT).—The Pakistani Army has painted big yellow "H's" on the Hindu shops still standing in this town to identify the property of the minority eighth of the population that it has made its special targets.

Members of the Moslem majority—who, though not exempt from the army's terror, feel safer than the Hindus—have painted on their homes and shops such signs as "All Moslem House."

The small community of Christians, mostly Baptists, have put crosses on their doors and stitched crosses in red thread on their clothes.

Compared with some towns in East Pakistan, Faridpur, which sits in the central part of the province 85 miles by road and ferry west of the capital, Dacca, suffered only moderate physical damage when the army struck here in April. The attack was part of the offensive begun March 25 to crush the Bengali autonomy movement.

Though a number of shops, most of them belonging to Hindus, have been razed in Faridpur, most of it is physically intact. But every other aspect of life has been shattered, and the hate and terror and fear that wrack the town make it typical of virtually every community in this conquered province of 75 million people.

Only about half of Faridpur's 35,000 people have returned, although the flow has been growing. Recently the army eased up on its executions and burning of villages in an attempt to demonstrate that normality has returned. The change in tactics began in mid-June, just before the central government announced that it was allowing foreign newsmen back into the region.

An undetermined number of Faridpur's 10,000 Hindus have been killed and others have fled across the border to predominantly Hindu India.

Some Hindus are returning to Faridpur, but it is not out of faith in a change of heart by the army but rather out of despair. They do not want to live as displaced persons in India and they feel that nowhere in East Pakistan is really safe for them, so they would rather be unsafe in their own town.

A Hindu barber said that he was still in hiding but that he sneaked into Faridpur every day to do a few hours' work to earn enough to eat. "I come into town like a thief and leave like a thief," he said.

Those Hindus who have slipped into town keep guards posted at night. "None of us sleep very soundly," a young carpenter said. "The daylight gives us a little courage."

A 70-year-old Hindu woman who was shot through the neck said that as bad as conditions were, as frightened as she was, "this is our home—we want to stay in golden Bengal."

On April 21, when the army rolled into Faridpur, the old woman and her 84-year-old husband ran to seek refuge in a Hindu village, Bodidangi, about three miles away. The next day the army hit Bodidangi and, reliable local reports say, as many as 300 Hindus were massacred.

The old woman stumbled and fell as she tried to flee Bodidangi, she related, and two soldiers caught her. She said they beat her, ripped off her jewelry, fired a shot at point-blank range into her neck and left her for dead.

The campaign against the Hindus was—and in some cases still is—systematic. Soldiers fanned through virtually every village, asking where the Hindus lived. Hindu property has been confiscated and either sold or given to "loyal" citizens. Many of the beneficiaries have been Biharis, non-Bengali Moslem migrants from India, most of whom are working with the army now. The army has given weapons to large numbers of the Biharis, and it is they who have often continued the killing of Hindus in areas where the army has eased off.

Hindu bank accounts are frozen. Almost no Hindu students or teachers have returned to the schools.

**Assurances by Yahya**

President Yahya Khan has appealed to the Hindus to return from India—possibly four million of the six million Bengalis who have fled to India are Hindus—and has assured them of an equal role in East Pakistani life. However, army commanders in the field in East Pakistan privately admit to a policy of stamping out Bengali culture, both Moslem and Hindu—but particularly Hindu.

Although thousands of "anti-state" Bengali Moslems have been killed by the army, the Hindus became particular scapegoats as the martial-law regime tried to blame Hindu India and her agents in East Pakistan for the autonomy movement.

In Faridpur—and the situation was much the same throughout East Pakistan—there was no friction to speak of between Hindu and Moslem before the army came.

The army tried to drive a wedge between them. In April, as a public example, two Hindus were beheaded in a central square in Faridpur and their bodies were soaked in kerosene and burned. When some Hindus, trying to save their lives, begged to convert to Islam, they were shot as unworthy nonbelievers (in some cases, however, converts are being accepted).

The army also forced Moslems friendly to Hindus to loot and burn Hindu houses; the Moslems were told that if they did not attack Hindus, they themselves would be killed. Most of the Hindu houses in the region around Faridpur—some say 90 percent—were burned as a result.

Still, there is no sign of a hate-Hindu psychology among the Bengali Moslems. Many have taken grave risks to shelter and defend Hindus; others express shock and horror at what is happening to the Hindus but confess that they are too frightened to help.

Many Bengalis, in fact, feel that the army has only succeeded in forging a tighter bond between Hindu and Moslem in East Pakistan.

# Pakistan Says Indian Planes And Copter Strafed Village

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 4 (AP).—Pakistan claimed yesterday that four Indian fighter aircraft and an armed helicopter fired machine guns into the East Pakistani village of Amarkhana earlier in the day.

The government summoned India's acting high commissioner to receive a protest on "this most serious incident." It also said Amarkhana was hit with mortar shells fired from the Indian side of the border after the air raid.

The Pakistani government, in another protest note, accused Indian armed forces of "daily incidents" of firing or trespassing into Pakistan's territory.

It listed 18 incidents which allegedly took place between June 21 and June 25.

**West Bengal Unrest**

CALCUTTA, July 4 (UPI).—Units of the Indian Army moved today into the district of Birbhum in West Bengal State, in a bid to curb political murders by extremist elements.

Sdhartha Shankar Ray, the federal minister of education, who was named last week concurrently minister in charge of West Bengal affairs, told newsmen that he had advised the state government to call for the army to help police restore order in Birbhum, about 100 miles west of Calcutta.

The federal government imposed direct presidential rule on West Bengal last week when the state government was forced to resign following public criticism that it had failed to stop political killings.

Officials said that political murders have claimed 50 lives in Birbhum since February. Unofficial estimates put the death toll at double that number.

In Calcutta, police went on alert for the possibility of violent demonstrations today following the killing of a second leader of the youth wing of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party in the last eight days.

Tapesh Bose, 20, secretary of the party in East Calcutta, was shot with a homemade pipe gun on a street.

The student leader died in the same area where Narayan Kar, 31, president of West Bengal State's Youth Congress Action, was killed in his home June 24.

Mr. Kar's death resulted in a general strike.

# Nine Who Backed Parish 'Rebellion' In Italy Acquitted

FLORENCE, July 4 (Reuters).—Five Roman Catholic priests and four laymen have won a legal battle which began in 1969 when they shook the church establishment by backing a "rebellion" against the cardinal archbishop of Florence.

The nine, who went on trial last May charged with instigation to commit crime and disturbing a religious ceremony, scored their victory when the public prosecutor Friday admitted that they were not guilty, and asked the court to acquit them.

The case, arising out of the resistance of Isolotto parishioners to the dismissal of parish priest Enzo Mazzi by Ermenegildo Cardinal Florit, a conservative, had become an international symbol of dissent within the church. The parishioners had packed their church and prevented a new priest from celebrating mass.

Father Mazzi was dismissed for refusing to withdraw criticisms of his superiors, and for publishing a "catechism" resembling a document on social justice.

## Flees, Bullets Miss

BERLIN, July 4 (UPI).—An East Germany Army lieutenant escaped salvos of submachine gun fire early today and fled unharmed to the French sector of West Berlin, police said. The 24-year-old lieutenant, in civilian clothes and unarmed, climbed border fortifications in this divided city.


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*In Pushing Warsaw's Agricultural Reforms*

# Poles Use 'Profit' to Woo Farmers

By James Feron

WARSAW, July 4 (NYT).—Poland is introducing agricultural reforms that seem likely, in the view of experts here, to be the most radical ever attempted in Eastern Europe.

They are intended to help both state and private farms, but the chief beneficiary will be private farmers, who account for 87 percent of Poland's produce. The changes are designed essentially to provide these farmers with a sense of confidence and to encourage them to invest new capital in the land.

The lure, in simple terms, is profit. A Western agricultural expert said: "The intended changes appear to entail a complete reversal of direction from the goal of socialism of agriculture."

"To put it another way," he said, "it means a return to capitalism, and some Polish leaders have already pointed this out with disapproval."

**Changes Made**

Some changes have already been made. Decrees governing compulsory deliveries of produce will be abandoned at the end of this year, while new regulations are being introduced to encourage farmers to sign long-term delivery contracts.

Other reforms requiring legislation are expected to be approved later this year. They are intended to enable farmers to take legal possession of land long in dispute, to facilitate the purchase and sale of property and to spur construction of farm buildings.

Thus the stubborn Polish peasant, whose resistance to collectivization led to reversal of this policy after the Poznan riots of 1956, is about to reap a second reward from the Gdansk food-price riots of 1970.

Ironically, neither revolt involved farmers. The violence in both cases was worker-inspired and limited to industrial or commercial centers. But the domestic upheaval and re-evaluation in each case led to agricultural reforms.

The new government of Edward Gierek, the Communist party chief, has now conceded that decollectivization—giving the land back to the farmers—is not enough. Burdensome regulations and other "disincentives" must also be eliminated if Polish agriculture is to thrive, the government admits.

A Western diplomat familiar with the agricultural scene said, "Polish farmers have been badly treated and conditioned to expect the worst."



Associated Press.

**ONE MORE CANADIAN CAPER—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau riding a unicycle during Dominion Day festivities last week in Kelowna, B.C.**



United Press International.

**MIRACLE WALKER—Herb Lieb of Toronto has done the miraculous. He walked and bobbed about 60 feet down the Detroit river without getting wet. He was demonstrating his invention, Aquaskims. The 4-foot styrofoam shoes kept him afloat and fins on the bottom of the shoes kept him from sliding backward.**

## *Athens Acquits Pappas of Bid To Scuttle Firm*

ATHENS, July 4 (Reuters).—An Athens court has acquitted Thomas A. Pappas, a Greek-American steel industrialist, who was charged with "a breach of trust."

Mr. Pappas, 68, was not in court Friday when the president of the three-member court pronounced the verdict.

He was accused of the maladministration of a Greek company to the detriment of minority shareholders and also of violating Greek corporate law by taking control of the competing firm with the aim of bringing about its collapse.

Mr. Pappas is owner of the Hellenic Steel Company, a $50 million steel plant, which is part of a $190 million industrial complex he set up in Salonika in 1962.

The indictment had accused Mr. Pappas and six other men of causing damage to the Piraeus-based Steel Sheets Co.—in which Mr. Pappas bought a controlling interest in 1964—by reducing its sales, increasing expenses and other methods of maladministration, with the aim of bringing about its financial collapse.

## China and Canada in Accord On Trans-Pacific Air Link

HONG KONG, July 4 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has approved a Canadian proposal to open an air link between China and Canada, the Canadian minister for industry, trade and commerce, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, said today.

Mr. Pepin talked to reporters on his arrival here after leading the first Canadian trade mission to Peking since Canada and China established relations in October.

China also agreed to give Canada priority in supplying wheat, hold periodic trade consultations and exchange trade missions more often.

Mr. Pepin said he told Premier Chou that China and Canada should get together to discuss possible air links.

"He must have been thinking ahead of us because he suggested right away a non-stop transpacific flight from Vancouver," Mr. Pepin said.

**Import Needs**

A joint communiqué released by the official Chinese news agency yesterday after the mission's week-long visit said:

"In accordance with Canada's wishes, China would continue to consider Canada first as a source of wheat as import needs arose."

The announcement came as an Australian opposition Labor party delegation headed for Peking to discuss, among other things, why China has stopped buying Australian wheat.

Mr. Pepin said negotiations would still have to be held on the proposal by Canadian Pacific Airlines to fly to Shanghai and Peking. The airline already flies to Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Only two non-Communist airlines—Air France and Pakistan International Airways—fly into China at present.

## Governor General Of Malta Named

LONDON, July 4 (UPI).—Britain yesterday named a new governor general for the strategic Mediterranean island of Malta, where the newly elected socialist premier has demanded new British defense agreements and told U.S. warships to cease calls at its ports.

A Buckingham Palace announcement said Sir Anthony Mamo, a Maltese who has been Malta's chief justice and appeal court president, will replace Sir Maurice Dorman.

Malta Premier Dom Mintoff made it clear soon after taking office in elections three weeks ago he wanted a switch from Sir Maurice.

The action came as diplomatic sources said that Soviet Ambassador to Britain Mikhail Smirnovski planned a weekend flight to Malta, apparently to urge establishment of a permanent Soviet mission on the island.

## *Riots Against S. African Team May Bring Australia Election*

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Australia, July 4 (NYT).—Riotous demonstrations against the South African rugby team now touring Australia have become such an intense political issue that Prime Minister William McMahon, a supporter of the tour, is considering calling national elections a year or more ahead of schedule in the expectation of profiting at the polls from the controversy.

The outbreaks have been led by militant leftists in the unions and the Labor party, the principal opposition to Mr. McMahon's government, thus lending a political coloration to the happenings on the streets and playing fields.

Public reaction against the disorders, pictured nightly on national television, has favored the Conservatives represented by the 63-year-old Prime Minister.

The vociferous and often violent objectors to the tour are protesting against the South African policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, which Mr. McMahon has also condemned publicly.

However, the relentless day-and-night harassment of the visiting all-white team has incensed many Australians who also oppose apartheid.

**Prevented From Sleeping**

Such tactics as trying to prevent the visiting athletes from getting any sleep by keeping up a night-long din outside their hotels has offended the strong Australian sense of hospitality and fair play, two key elements in the national mystique.

The demonstrators are also in conflict with the national devotion to "footie," as Australians call the four different forms of football, including two varieties of rugby, widely played in Australia.

All public activity by the visiting South Africans, including their practice sessions, has been under heavy police guard. Threats by unionists against the scheduled airlines have forced the team to travel from city to city in squadrons of chartered light planes, which have landed on small outlying airstrips to elude demonstrators.

**Games Are Disrupted**

Protesters have tried to disrupt the games by running onto the field during play. Numerous policemen have been injured in countering this maneuver, scores of demonstrators have been arrested and many on both sides have been hospitalized with injuries.

Meanwhile the visitors, considered the unofficial world champions, have won all their games by lopsided scores. The Springboks, as they are called, trounced Western Australia 44-18 in Perth, beat Adelaide 43-0, and downed Victoria in Melbourne yesterday 50-0.

The appearance of the long-haired and bearded demonstrators tends to antagonize the predominantly conservative Australian public, further polarizing the political spectrum.

Part of the polarization has grown from the focus upon Robert J. Hawke, the leftist president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Mr. Hawke, controversial 41-year-old head of 1.8 million unionists, has led the militant opposition to the tour in organized labor. His followers threatened to deny services to hotels, restaurants and transportation companies accommodating the South Africans.

The action by Mr. Hawke incensed some of the more conservative unions and sections of the public. Motel operators in Perth and Adelaide defied the ban without suffering union sanctions. In Melbourne the team members stayed in private homes.

The public reaction was apparently encouraging to Mr. McMahon, for he referred obliquely to the incidents in revealing that he was considering early elections.

"I think the Australian people are sick and tired of others trying to push them all around the place and tell them what to do and consequently they will show their feelings at an election," Mr. McMahon declared at a news conference in Perth.

## Nevada A-Blast Set for Thursday

LAS VEGAS, Nev., July 4 (AP).—A twice-delayed test of a nuclear explosive designed to increase natural-gas production will be conducted next Thursday at the Nevada test site, the Atomic Energy Commission says.

The device, code-named Miniata, will be fired underground at the test site, 65 miles northwest of here.

The shot is the last scheduled in the United States' Plowshare program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. It was delayed twice because of problems with the 1,750-foot hole in which the device will be detonated.

## Australian Opposition Leader Visits China

HONG KONG, July 4 (UPI).—Gough Whitlam, the leader of Australia's Labor party, crossed the border into China Friday, predicting his party would win the next election and would recognize the Peking government.

## 4 German Miners Die

TUERKISMUEHLE, Germany, July 4 (UPI).—Rescuers today discovered the bodies of four miners trapped almost 400 feet beneath the surface, police said. The miners were caught in a cave-in Friday.

## *Growers Condemn Curbs on Ads Promoting Wine Sales in France*

REIMS, France, July 4 (UPI).—Faced with a decline in domestic wine sales, French vintners have condemned what they termed "government suppression" of a campaign to advertise wine as "the French national drink."

The Federation of Winegrowers' Associations also voted to demand that the government pass laws forbidding industrial plants from being built within 12.5 miles of recognized vineyards.

The winegrowers claimed that anti-alcohol groups had produced a "systematic denigration" of France's wine industry and that domestic wine sales were suffering as a result.

The association produced statistics indicating that, although foreign consumption of French wine was increasing, French consumption was decreasing.

The association said that the average Frenchman, who drank 107.8 liters (23.7 gallons) in 1965, would drink only 98.4 liters (21.6 gallons) in 1975.

The 1970 wine crop, it was added, was one of the best of the century, producing more than 74 million hectoliters (1.6 billion gallons) compared to 63 million hectoliters (1.3 billion gallons) in a normal year.

## *Mediterranean May Become A Dead Sea, Parley Warns*

By Marvine Howe

ATTARD, Malta, July 4 (NYT).—Never before has the Mediterranean been depicted in such unflattering terms.

Outsize dustbin, oil conduit, sewer for mass tourism, minefield and a sick sea were some of the terms used by experts here to describe the present condition of the Mediterranean.

The Pacem in Maribus conference, meeting on this Mediterranean island since last week, has selected the Mediterranean as a prototype of the pollution of the seas by the increasing world population, advancing industrialization and the progress of ocean technology.

The parley is sponsored primarily by the Center for the Study of Democratic Constructions of Santa Barbara, Calif., which is devoted to the examination of fundamental contemporary problems.

There has been general agreement by the some 180 diplomats and scientists from 30 countries on the urgent need for multilateral legislation for pollution control to save the Mediterranean from becoming a dead sea.

**Council Formation Urged**

One of the most important proposals to come out of this conference, which closes tomorrow, is a draft treaty calling on all nations bordering the Mediterranean to participate in the establishment of a Mediterranean council to combat pollution.

Pollution can be controlled only in the context of "systematic, positive planning," the conference declared, and specified that the council should establish common standards and measures for pollution, determine maximum or threshold levels and kinds of pollution and maintain monitoring facilities on charter ships and at such points as Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, the Bosporous and the Suez Canal.

It should also regulate the design of oil tankers, fix shipping lanes in restricted waters, regulate installations of sludge-reception facilities in loading ports, regulate sewage treatment at river mouths, modify national and international legislation on pollution and arbitrate disputes, assess damages and fix reparations.

**Proposal for Committee**

The Council's committee should be composed of ambassadors of all the member nations, according to the draft proposal. There are 18 nations bordering the Mediterranean that would be asked to participate in the council.

The tragedy of the modern Mediterranean was described in detail by Lord Ritchie-Calder, an associate fellow of the Santa Barbara center. He said that the Mediterranean region, where human activities promoted civilization, had now been blighted by the excesses of that civilization.

"Things will get worse because effects will be multiplied by the increase in industrial activity without adequate service to deal with wastes," Lord Ritchie-Calder said. "The health of millions will be in danger, recreational beaches will be tarred and ordured. The sea will be out of bounds for bathers. The trees will go on dying along the coasts, suffocated or poisoned by the polluted seawinds. The quality of life will be diminished."

**Precarious Balance**

The Mediterranean's ecological balance has always been precarious because of the limited circulation of waters, lack of sufficient nutrients and the depletion of oxygen from excessively high temperatures, according to several conference speakers.

Other natural pollutants affecting the Mediterranean are airborne contaminants from the three surrounding continents, erupted products of volcanoes, natural decay of marine plant and animal life and the natural erosion by rivers.

The trouble now, according to the specialists, is that human activities have dangerously multiplied this pollution with new concentrations of such materials as chlorinated hydrocarbons and radioactive materials, which did not exist in nature and with which the marine life cannot cope.

The great villain is oil, the conference generally agreed. It was decided that new, firm legislation was needed to control oil tankers, refineries, terminal pipelines, and above all the discharge of tank washings from oil ships.

## *Pro-Suharto Group Wins In Djakarta*

DJAKARTA, July 4 (Reuters).—The government-backed Sekber Golkar grouping won just over 45 percent of the poll for the Djakarta city parliament in yesterday's general elections, the city's governor, Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin, announced tonight.

The results followed earlier indications of a landslide victory for Golkar, which claims 23 million members.

The results for the city parliament are certain to be almost identical with figures for the national parliament, observers said. Voters punched cards for the two legislatures at the same time, but because of election rules, Governor Sadikin was able only to announce results for the city, where there was a 79-percent turnout.

The national results are not scheduled to be announced until Aug. 7.

Golkar polled 772,792 of the 1,710,289 votes cast; the Moslem Scholars' party (Nahdatul Ulama) 408,959; and the Indonesian Nationalist party (PNI), formed by former President Sukarno, 198,431. Minor parties split the rest of the vote.

**Suharto Strengthened**

A spokesman for Golkar said the group's expected victory in Indonesia's first general elections for 16 years would strengthen the position of President Suharto's government.

But he stressed that a Golkar victory would not imply a tightening military grip on the administration. Golkar would eventually appoint civilians to important government posts, he said.

The Golkar coalition and nine parties were competing for 360 seats in the central parliament and for control of regional legislatures. Some 57.5 million electors in 25 provinces voted.

Radio Djakarta reported that Golkar had polled 60 percent of the votes in Macassar, the south Celebes capital, and up to 90 percent in other towns in the province.

It said that in Menado, in the north Celebes, Golkar had collected 70 percent of the votes, and in Palembang, south Sumatra, about 60 percent.

Unofficial results also showed that Golkar had won overwhelmingly in the central Java capital of Semerang, former stronghold of the PNI.

## *After 89 Years, College Returns Bit of Parthenon*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., July 4 (UPI).—Skidmore College is sending back to Athens a piece of marble from the Parthenon which an American student picked up as a souvenir 89 years ago.

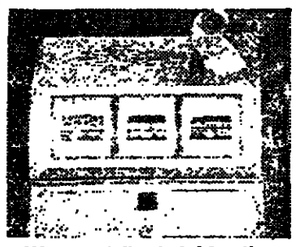
Basil Vitsakis, Greek Ambassador in Washington, said he hoped that Skidmore's initiative would spur others to return fragments of the ancient Greek buildings.

The fragment was given to Skidmore by Walter Fay Bridgman, who picked it up from the ground near the building in 1882 when he was a student in Athens.


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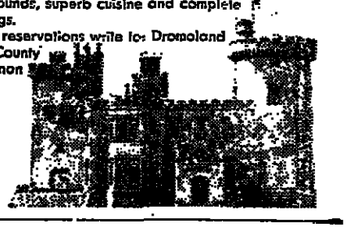


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# Pentagon Papers—VII — A New Step-Up in the Bombing

*THIS IS the seventh article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.*

By Hedrick Smith

THE various arguments in the administration over how the U.S. raids ought to be conducted, which had developed during the planning stages, were now revived in sharper form by the opening blow in the actual air war.

Secretary Robert S. McNamara, whose attention to management of resources and cost-effectiveness is cited repeatedly by the study, was concerned about improving the military efficacy of the bombing even before the sustained air war got under way in March, 1965.

He had received bomb damage assessments on the two reprisal strikes in February, reporting that, of 491 buildings attacked, only 47 had been destroyed and 22 damaged. The information "caused McNamara to fire off a rather blunt memorandum" to Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on Feb. 17, the account says.

"Although the four missions [flown during the two raids] left the operations at the targets relatively unimpaired, I am quite satisfied with the results," Mr. McNamara began. "Our primary objective, of course, was to communicate our political resolve. This I believe we did. Future communications or resolve, however, will carry a hollow ring unless we accomplish more military damage than we have to date.... Surely we cannot continue for months accomplishing no more with 267 sorties than we did on these four missions." A sortie is a flight by a single plane.

Gen. Wheeler replied that measures were being taken to heighten the destructiveness of the strikes and said that one way to accomplish this was to give the operational commander on the scene "adequate latitude" to attack the target as he saw fit, rather than seeking to control the details from Washington.

One measure approved by the President on March 9 was the use of napalm in North Vietnam.

### Taylor Annoyed

And the day before, the day that 3,500 Marines went ashore at Da Nang to protect the airfield there, Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor in Saigon had already expressed, in two cables to Washington, what the historian describes as "sharp annoyance" with the "unnecessarily timid and ambivalent" way in which the air war was being conducted.

No air strikes had been authorized by the President beyond the initial Rolling Thunder raids that began on March 2, and, according to the study, the ambassador was irritated at "the long delays between strikes, the marginal weight of the attacks and the great ado about behind-the-scenes diplomatic feelers."

With the concurrence of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. Military Command in Vietnam, Ambassador Taylor proposed "a more dynamic schedule of strikes, a several-week program relentlessly marching north" beyond the 19th Parallel, which President Johnson had so far set as a limit, "to break the will of the DRV." DRV is an abbreviation for North Vietnam.

Ambassador Taylor cabled: "Current feverish diplomatic activity particularly by French and British" was interfering with the ability of the United States to "progressively turn the screws on DRV."

"It appears to me evident that to date DRV leaders believe air strikes at present levels on their territory are meaningless and that we are more susceptible to international pressure for negotiations than they are," the ambassador said. He cited as evidence a report from J. Blair Seaborn, the Canadian member of the International Control Commission, who, in Hanoi earlier that month, had performed one of a series of secret diplomatic missions for the United States.

Mr. Seaborn had been sent back to convey directly to the Hanoi leaders an American policy statement on Vietnam that had been delivered to China on Feb. 24 through its embassy in Warsaw.

In essence, the Pentagon study reports, the policy statement said that while the United States was determined to take whatever measures were necessary to maintain South Vietnam, it "had no designs on the territory of North Vietnam, nor any desire to destroy the DRV."

### Message to China

The delivery of the message to the Chinese was apparently aimed at helping to stave off any Chinese intervention as a result of the forthcoming bombing campaign.

But the purpose in sending Mr. Seaborn back, the study makes clear, was to convey the obvious threat that Hanoi now faced "extensive future destruction of . . . military and economic investments" if it did not call off the Viet Cong guerrillas and accept a separate, non-Communist South.

Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam, who had seen Mr. Seaborn on two earlier visits, declined this time, and the Canadian had to settle for the chief North Vietnamese liaison officer for the commission, to whom he read Washington's statement.

The North Vietnamese officer, the account says, commented that the message "contained nothing new and that the North Vietnamese had already received a briefing on the Warsaw meeting" from the Chinese Communists.

This treatment led the Canadian to sense "a mood of confidence" among the Hanoi leaders, Ambassador Taylor told Washington in a cablegram, and Mr. Seaborn felt "that Hanoi has the impression that our air strikes are a limited attempt to improve our bargaining position and hence are no great cause for immediate concern."



Associated Press

U.S. F-105 fighter-bombers follow a guiding B-66 Destroyer plane on a raid over southern North Vietnam.

## Fear of World Pressure

"Our objective should be to induce in DRV leadership an attitude favorable to U.S. objectives in as short a time as possible in order to avoid a buildup of international pressure to negotiate," the ambassador said.

Therefore, he went on, it was necessary to "begin at once a progression of U.S. strikes north of the 19th Parallel in a slow but steadily ascending movement" to dispel any illusions in Hanoi.

### 'Misleading Signal'

"If we tarry too long in the south [below the 19th Parallel], we will give Hanoi a weak and misleading signal which will work against our ultimate purpose," he said.

The next Rolling Thunder strikes, on March 14 and 15, were the heaviest of the air war so far, involving 100 American and 24 South Vietnamese planes against barracks and depots on Tiger Island off the North Vietnamese coast and the ammunition dump near Phu Qui, 100 miles southwest of Hanoi.

For the first time, the planes used napalm against the North, a measure approved by Mr. Johnson on March 9 to achieve the more efficient destruction of the targets that Mr. McNamara was seeking and to give the pilots protection from anti-aircraft batteries.

But the ambassador regarded these, too, as an "isolated, stage-managed joint U.S./GVN operation," the Pentagon study says. He sent Washington another cable, saying that "through repeated delays we are failing to give the mounting crescendo to Rolling Thunder which is necessary to get the desired results."

Meanwhile, Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp in Honolulu, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, and the Joint Chiefs in Washington were quickly devising some programs to broaden and intensify the air war now that it had begun.

On March 21, Adm. Sharp proposed a "radar busting day" to knock out the North Vietnamese early-warning system, and a program "to attrite, harass and interdict the DRV south" of the 20th Parallel by cutting lines of communication, "LOC" in official terminology.

The "LOC-cut program" would choke off traffic along all roads and rail lines through southern North Vietnam by bombing strikes and would thus squeeze the flow of supplies into the South.

"All targets selected are extremely difficult or impossible to by-pass," the admiral said in a cable to the Joint Chiefs. "LOC network cutting in this depth will degrade tonnage arrivals at the main 'funnels' and will develop a broad series of new targets such as backed-up convoys, offloaded materiel dumps and personnel staging areas at one or both sides of cuts."

These probable effects might in turn "force major D.R.V. log flow to seacarry and into surveillance and attack by our SVN [South Vietnamese] coastal sanitization forces," the admiral added.

### Services Disagree

In Washington at this time, the narrative goes on, the Joint Chiefs were engaged in an "inter-service division" over potential ground-troop deployments to Vietnam and over the air war itself.

Gen. John P. McConnell, chief of staff of the Air Force, adopted a "maverick position" and was arguing for a short and violent 28-day bombing campaign. All of the targets on the original 94-target list drawn up in May, 1964, from bridges to industries, would be progressively destroyed.

"He proposed beginning the air strikes in the southern part of North Vietnam and continuing at two to six-day intervals until Hanoi was attacked," the study continues.

The raids would be along the lines of the mighty strikes, including the use of B-52 bombers, that the Joint Chiefs had proposed in retaliation for the Viet Cong mortar attack at Bien Hoa airfield on Nov. 1, 1964, the narrative says. Gen. McConnell contended that his plan was consistent with previous bombing proposals by the Joint Chiefs.

The general abandoned his proposal, however, when the other members of the Joint Chiefs decided to incorporate Adm. Sharp's "LOC-cut program" and some of Gen. McConnell's individual target concepts into a bombing program of several weeks. They proposed this to Mr. McNamara on March 27.

This plan proposed an intense bombing campaign that would start on road and rail lines south of the 20th Parallel and then "march north" week by week to isolate North Vietnam from China gradually by cutting road and rail lines above Hanoi. In later phases upon which the Joint Chiefs had not yet fully decided, the port facilities were to be destroyed to isolate North Vietnam from the sea. Then industries outside populated areas would be attacked "leading up to a situation where the enemy will realize that the Hanoi and Haiphong areas will be the next logical targets in our continued air campaign."

But the President and Mr. McNamara declined to approve any "multi-week" program, the study relates. "They clearly preferred to retain continual personal control over attack concepts and individual target selection."

### Restrictions Eased

In mid-March, after a presidential fact-finding trip to Vietnam by Gen. Harold K. Johnson, the Army Chief of Staff, the President did regularize the bombing campaign and relaxed some of the restrictions. Among the innovations was the selection of the targets in weekly packages with the precise timing of the individual attacks left to the commanders on the scene. Also, "the strikes were no longer to be specifically related to VC atrocities" and "publicity on the strikes was to be progressively reduced," the study says.

The President did not accept two recommendations from Gen. Johnson relating to a possible ground war. They were to dispatch a division of American troops to South Vietnam to hold coastal enclaves or defend the Central Highlands in order to free Saigon government forces for offensive action against the Viet Cong. The second proposal was to create a four-division force of American and South East Asia Treaty Organization troops, who, to interdict infiltration, would patrol both the Demilitarized Zone along the border separating North and South Vietnam and the Laotian border region.

## A Shift in Tactics

Better organization for the air war meant that concepts such as Adm. Sharp's "LOC-cut program" and his "radar busting" were now incorporated into the weekly target packages. But President Johnson and Secretary McNamara continued to select the targets and to communicate them to the Joint Chiefs—and thus, eventually, to the operating strike forces—in weekly Rolling Thunder planning messages issued by the Secretary of Defense.

Operation Rolling Thunder was thus being shifted from an exercise in air power "dominated by political and psychological considerations" to a "militarily more significant, sustained bombing program" aimed at destroying the capabilities of North Vietnam to support a war in the South.

But the shift also meant that "early hopes that Rolling Thunder could succeed by itself" in persuading Hanoi to call off the Viet Cong were also waning.

"The underlying question that was being posed for the administration at this time was well formulated," the study says, by [Assistant Secretary of Defense John T.] McNaughton in a memorandum drafted on March 24 for Secretary McNamara in preparation for the April 1-2 National Security Council meetings.

"Can the situation inside SVN [South Vietnam] be bottomed out (a) without extreme measures against the DRV and/or (b) without deployment of large numbers of U.S. (and other) combat troops inside SVN?"

Mr. McNaughton's answer was "perhaps, but probably no."

### Detailed Report

Gen. Westmoreland stated his conclusions in a half-inch-thick report labeled "Commander's Estimate of the Situation in SVN." The document, "a classic Leavenworth-style analysis," the analyst remarks, referring to the Command and General Staff College, was completed in Saigon on March 26 and delivered to Washington in time for the April 1-2 strategy meeting.

The Saigon military commander and his staff had begun working on this voluminous report on March 13, the day after Gen. Johnson left Vietnam with his ground war proposals of an American division to hold enclaves and a four-division American and SEATO force along the borders, the study notes.

Gen. Westmoreland predicted that the bombing campaign against the North would not show tangible results until June at the earliest, and that, in the meantime, the South Vietnamese Army needed American reinforcements to hold the line against growing Viet Cong strength and to carry out an "orderly" expansion of its own ranks.

And, paraphrasing the report, the study says that the general warned that the Saigon troops, "although at the moment performing fairly well, would not be able in the face of a VC summer offensive to hold in the South long enough for the bombing to become effective."

Gen. Westmoreland asked for reinforcements equivalent to two American divisions, a total of about 70,000 troops, counting those already in Vietnam.

They included 17 maneuver battalions. The general proposed adding two more Marine battalion landing teams to the two battalions already at Da Nang in order to establish another base at the airfield at Phu Bai to the north; putting an Army brigade into the Bien Hoa-Vung Tau area near Saigon, and using two more Army battalions to garrison the central coastal ports of Quin Hon and Nha Trang as logistics bases. These bases would sustain an Army division that Gen. Westmoreland proposed to send into active combat in the strategic Central Highlands inland to "defeat" the Viet Cong who were seizing control there.

Gen. Westmoreland said that he wanted the 17 battalions and their initial supporting elements in South Vietnam by June and indicated that more troops might be required thereafter if the bombing failed to achieve results.

## Conditioning the U.S.

The Saigon military commander and Gen. Johnson were not alone in pressing for American ground combat troops to forestall a Viet Cong victory, the study points out.

On March 20, the Joint Chiefs as a body had proposed sending two American divisions and one South Korean division to South Vietnam for offensive combat operations against the guerrillas.

Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs and Ambassador Taylor all discussed the three-division proposal on March 29, the study relates, while the ambassador was in Washington for the forthcoming White House strategy conference.

The ambassador opposed the plan, the study says, because he felt the South Vietnamese might resent the presence of so many foreign troops—upward of 100,000 men—and also because he believed there was still no military necessity for them.

The Joint Chiefs "had the qualified support of McNamara," however, the study continues, and the increase was one of the topics discussed at the National Security Council meeting.

Thus, the study says, at the White House strategy session of April 1-2, "the principal concern of administration policy makers at this time was with the prospect of major deployment of U.S. and third-country combat forces to SVN."

A memorandum written by McGeorge Bundy, special assistant on national security affairs to President Lyndon B. Johnson, before the meeting, which set forth the key issues for discussion and decision by the President, "gave only the most superficial treatment to the complex matter of future air pressure policy," the Pentagon analyst remarks.

The morning that Ambassador Taylor left Saigon to attend the meeting, March 29, the Viet Cong guerrillas blew up the American Embassy in Saigon in what the study calls "the boldest and most direct Communist action against the U.S. since the attacks at Pleiku and Quin Hon, which had precipitated the Flaming Dart reprisal airstrikes."

Adm. Sharp requested permission to launch a "spectacular" air raid on North Vietnam in retaliation, the narrative continues, but the "plea . . . did not fall on responsive ears" at the White House.

"At this point, the President preferred to maneuver quietly to help the nation get used to living with the Vietnam crisis. He played down any drama intrinsic in Taylor's arrival" and refused to permit a retaliation raid for the embassy bombing.

"After his first meeting with Taylor and other officials on March 31, the President responded to press inquiries concerning dramatic new developments by saying: 'I know of no far-reaching strategy that is being suggested or promulgated.'

### 'Less Than Candid'

"But the President was being less than candid," the study observes. "The proposals that were at that moment being promulgated, and on which he reached a significant decision the following day, did involve a far-reaching strategy change: acceptance of the concept of U.S. troops engaged in offensive ground operations against Asian insurgents. This issue greatly overshadowed all other Vietnam questions then being reconsidered."

The analyst is referring to the President's decision at the White House strategy conference on April 1-2 to change the mission of the Marine battalions at Da Nang from defense to offense.

McGeorge Bundy embodied the decision in National Security Action Memorandum 328, which he drafted and signed on behalf of the President on April 6. The analyst says that this "pivotal document" followed almost "verbatim" the text of another memorandum that Mr. Bundy had written before the NSC meeting to outline the proposals for discussion and decision by the President.

The Pentagon study notes that the actual landing of 3,500 Marines at Da Nang the previous month had "caused surprisingly little outcry."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk had explained on a television program the day before the Marines came ashore that their mission was solely to provide security for the air base and "not to kill the Viet Cong," in the words of the study. This initial mission for the Marines was later to be referred to as the short-lived strategy of security that would apply only to this American troop movement into South Vietnam.

The President's decision to change their mission to offense now made the strategy of base security "a dead letter," the study says, when it was less than a month old.

At the April 1-2 meeting, Mr. Johnson had also decided to send ashore two more Marine battalions, which Gen. Westmoreland had asked for in a separate request on March 17. Mr. Johnson further decided to increase support forces in South Vietnam by 18,000 to 20,000 men.

The President was "doubtless aware" of the general's additional request for the equivalent of two divisions, and of the Joint Chiefs' for three divisions, the Pentagon account says, but Mr. Johnson took no action on them.

"The initial steps in ground buildup appear to have been grudgingly taken," the study says, "indicating that the President... and his advisers recognized the tremendous inertial complications of ground troop deployments. Halting ground involvement was seen to be a manifestly greater problem than halting air or naval activity.

"It is pretty clear, then, that the President intended, after the early April NSC meetings, to cautiously and carefully experiment with the U.S. forces in offensive roles," the analyst concludes.

National Security Action Memorandum 328 did not precisely define or limit the offensive role it authorized, and Ambassador Taylor, who had attended the National Security Council meeting during his visit to Washington, was not satisfied with the guidance he received from the State Department. Therefore, on his way back to Saigon on April 4, the ambassador, formerly President John F. Kennedy's military adviser and chairman of the Joint Chiefs, sent a cable from the Honolulu headquarters of the commander of Pacific forces to the State Department, saying:

"I propose to describe the new mission to [Premier Pham Huy] Quat as the use of Marines in a mobile counter-insurgency" role in the vicinity of Da Nang for the improved protection of that base and also in a strike role as a reserve in support of ARVN operations anywhere within 50 miles of the base. This latter employment would follow acquisition of experience on local counter-insurgency missions.

## Rule-of-Thumb Boundary

Ambassador Taylor's 50-mile limit apparently became an accepted rule-of-thumb boundary for counter-insurgency strikes.

And so, the analyst sums up, with the promulgation of National Security Action Memorandum 328, "the strategy of security effectively becomes a dead letter on the first of April," and the strategy of enclave begins.

### Troop Controversy

There was some confusion, suspicion and controversy about the President's approval of an 18,000-20,000 increase in support troops, which, he explained, was meant "to fill out existing units and supply needed logistic personnel."

On April 21, Secretary McNamara told the President that 11,000 of these new men would augment various existing forces, while 7,000 were logistic troops to support "previously approved forces."

"It isn't entirely clear from the documents exactly what the President did have in mind for the support troop add-ons," the study comments. "What is clear, however . . . was that the JCS were continuing to plan for the earliest possible introduction of two to three divisions into RVN." The analyst cites a memorandum from Mr. McNamara to Gen. Wheeler on April 6 as evidence of this planning.

Later, on May 5, the study continues, Assistant Secretary of Defense McNaughton would send a memorandum to Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance, saying that "the JCS misconstrued the [support] add-ons to mean logistic buildup for coastal enclaves and the possible later introduction of two to three divisions." (These were the divisions the Joint Chiefs had requested on March 20.)

The enclave strategy had as its object the involvement of U.S. combat units at "relatively low risk." It proposed "that U.S. troops occupy coastal enclaves, accept full responsibility for enclave security, and be prepared to go to the rescue of the RVNF as far as 50 miles outside the enclave. . . The intent was not to take the war to the enemy but rather to deny him certain critical areas," the study says.

To prove the viability of its "reserve reaction," the analyst goes on, the enclave strategy required testing, but the rules for committing U.S. troops under it had not been worked out by the time it was overtaken by events—a series of major military victories by the Viet Cong in May and June that led to the adoption of the search-and-destroy strategy.

Search and destroy, the account says, was "articulated by Westmoreland and the JCS in keeping with sound military principles garnered by men accustomed to winning. The basic idea . . . was the desire to take the war to the enemy, denying him freedom of movement anywhere in the country . . . and deal him the heaviest possible blows." In the meantime, the South Vietnamese Army "would be free to concentrate their efforts in populated areas."

### 2 More Divisions

From April 11 through April 14, the additional two Marine battalions were deployed at Hué-Phu Bai and at Da Nang, bringing the total maneuver battalions to four.

"The Marines set about consolidating and developing their two coastal base areas, and, although they pushed their patrol perimeters out beyond their tactical wire and thereby conducted active rather than passive defense, they did not engage in any offensive operations in support of ARVN for the next few months," the study says.

At this point, the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs and Gen. Westmoreland collaborated—as it turned out, successfully—in what the study calls "a little cart-before-horsemanship." It involved the deployment to South Vietnam of the 173d Airborne Brigade, two battalions that were then situated on Okinawa in a reserve role.

Gen. Westmoreland had had his eye on the 173d for some time. On March 26, in his "Commander's Estimate of the Situation," in which he requested the equivalent of two divisions, he also recommended that the 173d Airborne Brigade be deployed to the Bien Hoa-Vung Tau areas "to secure vital U.S. installations." This recommendation, like that for two divisions, was not acted upon by the National Security Council in the April 1-2 meeting.

## Decision at Honolulu

On April 11, Gen. Westmoreland cabled Adm. Sharp, the Pacific commander, that he understood from the National Security Council's meetings and Ambassador Taylor's discussions in Washington at the beginning of the month that his requested divisions were not in prospect. But, he said, he still wanted the 173d Airborne Brigade.

This message, the study says, set in motion "a series of cables, proposals and false starts which indicated that Washington was well ahead of Saigon in its planning and in its anxiety."

The upshot of all this communication was that at a meeting in Honolulu of representatives of the Joint Chiefs and the Pacific command from April 10 to April 12, the deployment of the 173d Airborne Brigade was recommended. On April 14, the Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered the deployment to Bien Hoa-Vung Tau, and the replacement of the brigade by one from the United States.

"This decision to deploy the 173d apparently caught the ambassador flatfooted," the study says, "for he had quite obviously not been privy to it."

On the day of the Joint Chiefs' decision, Ambassador Taylor cabled the State Department that "this [decision on the deploying the brigade] comes as a complete surprise in view of the understanding reached in Washington [during his visit] that we would experiment with the Marines in a counter-insurgency role before bringing in other U.S. contingents." He asked that deployment of the brigade be held up until matters were sorted out.

However, the study notes, Ambassador Taylor "held the trump card" because the proposed action had to be cleared with Premier Quat and the ambassador told his superiors on April 17 that he did not intend to tell the premier "without clearer guidance explaining Washington's intentions."

"That Washington was determined, with the President's sanction, to go beyond what had been agreed to and formalized in NSAM 328 was manifested unmistakably in a cable under joint Defense/State auspices by Mr. McNaughton to the ambassador on 15 April," the Pentagon study says.

In the cablegram, Mr. McNaughton said: "Highest authority [the President] believes the situation in South Vietnam has been deteriorating and that, in addition to actions against the North, something new must be added in the South to achieve victory." He then listed seven recommended actions, including the introduction of military-civil affairs personnel into the air effort and the deployment of the

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# Pentagon Papers—VII

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3d Airborne Brigade to Bien Hoa-Vung Tau "as a security force for our installations and also to participate in counter-insurgency combat operations" according to Gen. Westmoreland's plans.

Reacting to that cable on April 17, Ambassador Taylor protested to McGeorge Bundy in the White House against the introduction of military-civilian affairs personnel into the aid efforts. The ambassador's cable-gram continued by saying that the McNaughton message "shows far greater willingness to get into the ground war than I had encountered in Washington during my recent trip."

"Mac, can't we be better protected from our friends?" the ambassador asked. "I know that everyone wants to help, but there's such a thing as killing with kindness."

Discussing the contretemps between the Pentagon and Ambassador Taylor, the study says: The documents do not reveal just exactly when presidential sanction was obtained for the expanded scope of the above [McNaughton] proposals. It is possible that [on the approval of deploying the brigade] the ambassador may have caught the Defense Department and the JCS in a little cart-before-horse-manship."

In any event, on April 15, the day after it had ordered the deployment of the brigade, the JCS sent a memorandum to Secretary McNamara dealing with the ambassador's objections and still insisting that the brigade was needed.

"Whether or not the JCS wrote that memorandum with red ears," the study remarks, "the Secretary of Defense dates approval for final deployment of the 173d as of the 30th of April."

The strategy of base security having been ended by National Security Action Memorandum 328, a high-level meeting began in Honolulu on April 20 to "sanctify" and "structure," as the Pentagon analyst puts it, "an expanded enclave strategy."

Present at the meeting were Secretary of Defense McNamara; William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs; Assistant Secretary of Defense McNaughton; Ambassador Taylor; Adm. Sharp; Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Westmoreland.

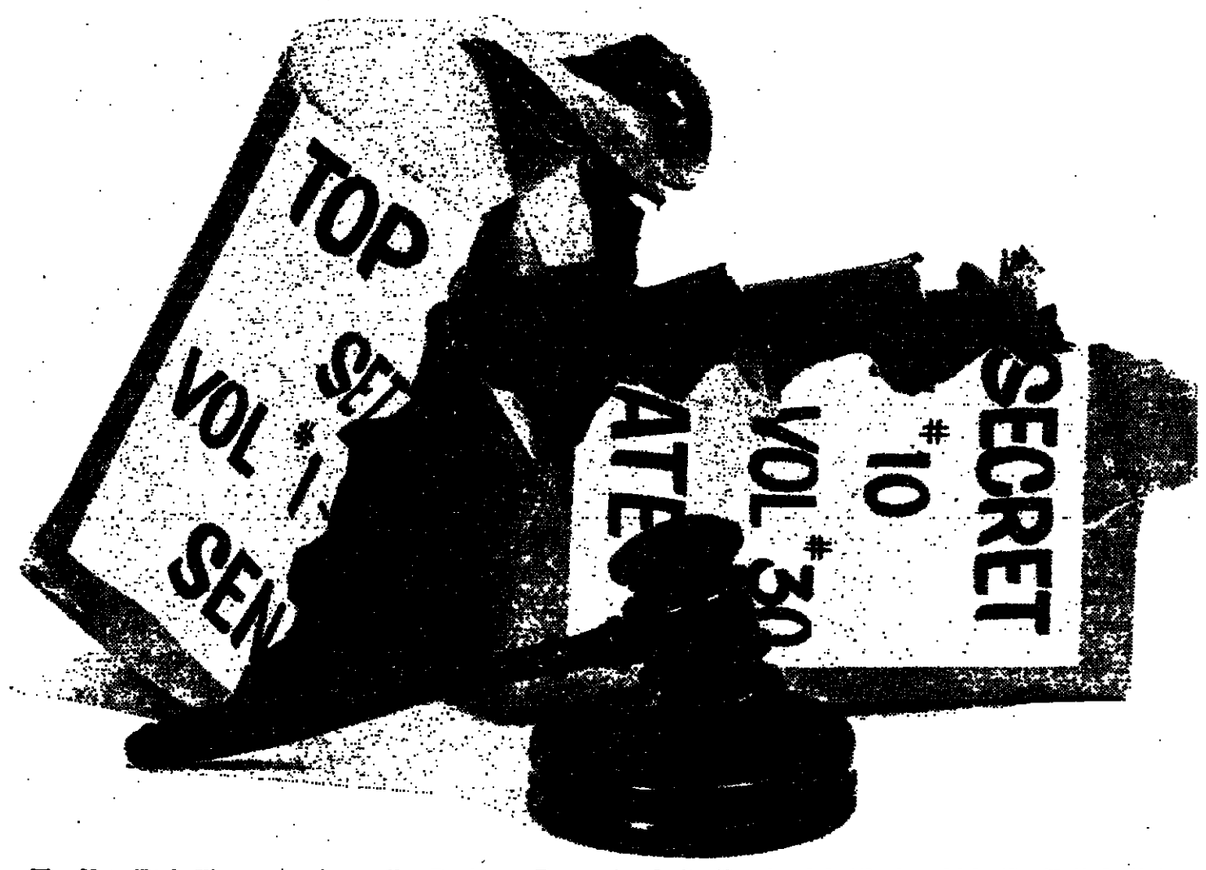
"Some of these men had helped produce the current optimism in situation reports and cables," the Pentagon study says, "and yet the consensus of their meeting was that the then-present level of Viet Cong activity was nothing but the lull before the storm.

### No Dramatic Event

"The situation which presented itself to the Honolulu conferees was in many ways the whole Vietnam problem in microcosm. What was needed to galvanize everyone to action was some sort of dramatic event within South Vietnam itself. Unfortunately, the very nature of the war precluded the abrupt collapse of a front or the loss of large chunks of territory in lightning strokes by the enemy. The enemy in this war was spreading his control and influence slowly and inexorably but without drama. The political infrastructure from which he derived his strength took years to create, and in most areas the expansion of control was hardly felt until it was a fait accompli."

Of the conferees, the study says, "By far the most dogged protagonist of the enclave strategy was Ambassador Taylor." It had already become apparent, however, and was to become manifestly clear at Honolulu, that the ambassador was fighting a rear-guard action against both civilian and military officials in the Pentagon who were bent on expansion of U.S. forces in South Vietnam and an enlargement of their combat mission.

On March 18, in a message to Washington, Ambassador Taylor had suggested that if a division were sent to South Vietnam as had been proposed by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Johnson, then consideration should be given to deploying it in either a highland or coastal enclave.




**The New York Times reports on the Pentagon Papers touched off a legal battle in which the United States government tried to prevent The Times and The Washington Post and other newspapers from publishing material based on the top-secret study. After obtaining temporary restraining orders in lower courts, the government lost its case in the Supreme Court.**

## An Experiment in Force

When he got no response, Ambassador Taylor sent another message on March 27, stating that if U.S. forces were to come, his preference was, as the study says, that they be used in a combination of defensive or offensive enclave plus reserve for an emergency, rather than in "territorial clear and hold" operations.

The ambassador, the study notes, interpreted the pivotal National Security Action Memorandum as supporting his position, because in it the President seemed to make plain that he wanted to experiment very carefully with a small amount of force before deciding whether or not to accept any kind of ground war commitment."

Therefore, the study says, "the ambassador was surprised to discover that the Marines [the two additional battalions that landed April 11-14] had come ashore with tanks, self-propelled artillery and various other items of weighty equipment not 'appropriate for counter-insurgency operations.'"

In his April 17 cable to McGeorge Bundy, Ambassador Taylor had also protested the "hasty and ill-conceived" proposals for the deployment of more forces with which he was being flooded.

### One Step Ahead

"Thus was the ambassador propelled into the conference of 20 April 1965, only one step ahead of the Washington juggernaut, which was itself fueled by encouragement from Westmoreland in Saigon," the study comments. "Taylor was not opposed to the U.S. buildup per se, but rather was concerned to move slowly with combat troop deployments. . . . He was overtaken in Honolulu."

According to Mr. McNaughton's minutes, the conference in preliminary discussions on April 20 agreed that:

"(1) The DRV was not likely to quit within the next six months; and in any case, they were more likely to give up because of VC failure in the South than because of bomb-induced 'pain' in the North. It could take up to two years to demonstrate VC failure.

"(2) The level of air activity through Rolling Thunder was about right. The U.S. did not, in Ambassador Taylor's words, want 'to kill the hostage.' Therefore, Hanoi and environs remained on the restricted list. It was recognized that air activity would not do the job alone.

"(3) Progress in the South would be slow, and great care should be taken to avoid dramatic defeat. The current lull in Viet Cong activity was merely the quiet before a storm.

"(4) The victory strategy was to 'break the will of the DRV/VC by denying them victory.' Impotence would lead eventually to a political solution."

At the time of the Honolulu conference, the study notes, "the level of approved U.S. forces for Vietnam was 40,200," but 33,500 were actually in the country at that time.

## And More Manpower

"To accomplish the 'victory strategy' described above," the study continues, the conferees agreed that U.S. ground forces should be increased from four to 13 maneuver battalions and to 82,000 men. The United States, they agreed, should also seek to get additional troops from Australia and South Korea that would bring the so-called third-country strength to four maneuver battalions and 7,250 men.

Thus the Honolulu conferees proposed raising the recommended U.S.-third country strength to 17 battalions.

The conferees also mentioned but did not recommend a possible later deployment of 11 U.S. and six South Korean battalions, which, when added to the approved totals, would bring the U.S.-third country combat capability to 34 battalions. In this later possible deployment was included an Army airmobile division.

Secretary McNamara forwarded the Honolulu recommendations to the President on April 21, together with a notation on possible later deployment of the airmobile division and the Third Marine Expeditionary Force.

### Detailed Program

On April 26, the Joint Chiefs presented a detailed program for deployment of about 48,000 American and 5,250 third-country soldiers. "Included were all the units mentioned in the Honolulu recommendations plus a healthy support package," the study says. The Joint Chiefs said that these additional forces were "to bolster GVN forces during their continued buildup, secure bases and installations, conduct counter-insurgency combat operations in coordination with the RVNAF [Saigon's Air Force] and prepare for the later introduction of an airmobile division to the central plateau, the remainder of the third MEF [the Marine force] to the Da Nang area, and the remainder of a ROK [Republic of Korea] division to Quang Ngai."

From the thrust of this memorandum by the Joint Chiefs, the analyst comments, "it is apparent that the enclave strategy was no stopping place as far as the chiefs were concerned. They continued to push hard for the earliest possible input of three full divisions of troops. They were still well ahead of the pack in that regard."

The question of final presidential approval of the 17-battalion recommendations now became academic as the enemy started attacks that provided the Pentagon and Gen. Westmoreland with a battlefield rationale for their campaign to have American troops take over the major share of the ground war.

As the manpower debates continued in March and April, the study portrays the military situation: "The Viet Cong were unusually inactive throughout March and April. There had been no major defeat of the enemy's forces and no signs of any major shift in strategy on his part. Hence it was assumed that he was merely pausing to regroup and to assess the effect of the changed American participation in the war embodied in air strikes and in the Marines," the first two battalions deployed at Da Nang on March 8.

"There were, however, plenty of indications in the early spring of 1965 of what was to come," the study continues. . . . "From throughout the country came reports that Viet Cong troops and cadres were moving into central Vietnam and into areas adjacent to the ring of provinces . . . around Saigon."

"Finally and most ominous of all," the study says, a memorandum by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency on April 21, 1965, "reflected the acceptance into the enemy order of battle of one regiment of the 325th PAVN [People's Army of Vietnam] division said to be located in Kontum Province. The presence of this regular North Vietnamese unit, which had been first reported as early as February, was a sobering harbinger. . . ."

On May 11, when the Viet Cong attacked Song Be, the capital of Phuoc Long Province, using more than a regiment of troops, "the storm broke in earnest," the study says. The enemy overran the town and the American advisers' compound, causing heavy casualties. After holding the town for a day, the Viet Cong withdrew, the study relates.

Later in May, in Quang Ngai Province in the northern part of South Vietnam, a battalion of government troops—the Army of the Republic of Vietnam—was ambushed and overrun near Bagia, west of Quang Ngai. Reinforcements were also ambushed.

"The battle," the study says, "dragged on for several days and ended in total defeat for the ARVN. Two battalions were completely decimated. . . . From Bagia came a sense of urgency, at least among some of the senior U.S. officers who had been witnesses to the battle."

Then in June, two Viet Cong regiments attacked an outpost at Dong Xoai and, when government reinforcements were committed "piecemeal," they were "devoured by the enemy," the Pentagon study says.

"By mid-June, 1965," it asserts, "the Viet Cong summer offensive was in full stride." By mid-July, the Viet Cong were "systematically forcing the GVN to yield what little control it still exercised in rural areas outside the Mekong Delta."

## Viet Cong Capabilities

On June 7, after the attack on Bagia, Gen. Westmoreland sent a long message on the military situation and his needs to the Pacific commander for relay to the Joint Chiefs.

"In pressing their campaign," the general said, "the Viet Cong are capable of mounting regimental-size operations in all four ARVN corps areas, and at least battalion-sized attacks in virtually all provinces. . . .

### Saigon's Problems

"ARVN forces on the other hand are already experiencing difficulty in coping with this increased VC capability. Desertion rates are inordinately high. Battle losses have been higher than expected; in fact, four ARVN battalions have been rendered ineffective by VC action in the I and II Corps zones. . . .

"Thus, the GVN/VC force ratios upon which we based our estimate of the situation in March have taken an adverse trend. You will recall that I recommended the deployment of a U.S. division in II Corps to cover the period of the RVNAF buildup and to weight the force ratios in that important area. We assumed at that time that the ARVN battalions would be brought to full strength by now and that the force buildup would proceed on schedule. Neither of these assumptions has materialized. . . .

"In order to cope with the situation outlined above, I see no course of action open to us except to reinforce our efforts in SVN with additional U.S. or third-country forces as rapidly as is practical during the critical weeks ahead."

What Gen. Westmoreland asked for added up to a total force of 44 battalions and the June 7 message became known as the "44-battalion request."

Just as intense internal debate was beginning on the request, there was a "credibility" flareup deriving from President Johnson's injunction of secrecy on the change of missions for the Marines authorized on April 1 in National Security Action Memorandum 328.

"The long official silence between the sanction for U.S. offensive operations contained in NSAM 328 and the final approval [in negotiations with Saigon] of the conditions under which U.S. troops could be committed was not without cost," the study asserts. "The President had admonished each of the NSC members not to allow release of provisions of the NSAM, but the unduly long interregnum inevitably led to leaks." In addition, the Marines had 200 casualties, including 18 killed, as they went about "tidying up," as the study puts it, their newly assigned area in April and May.

"The commandant of the Marine Corps," the study continues, "raised the tempo of speculation by saying to the press during an inspection trip to Vietnam in April that the Marines were not in Vietnam to 'sit on their dittyboxes'—and they were there to 'kill Viet Cong.'

## Hoist by Its Petard

"An honest and superficially innocuous statement by Department of State Press Officer Robert McCloskey on 8 June to the effect that 'American forces would be available for combat support together with Vietnamese forces when and if necessary' produced an immediate response [in the press].

"The White House was hoisted by its own petard. In an attempt to quell the outcry, a statement was issued on the 9th of June, which, because of its ambiguity, only served to exacerbate the situation and to widen what was being described as 'the credibility gap'."

The White House statement said: "There has been no change in the mission of U.S. ground combat units in Vietnam in recent days or weeks. The President has issued no order of any kind in this regard to Gen. Westmoreland recently or at any other time. The primary mission of these troops is to secure and safeguard important military installations like the airbase at Da Nang. They have the associated mission of . . . patrolling and securing actions in and near the areas thus safeguarded.

"If help is requested by the appropriate Vietnamese commander, Gen. Westmoreland has authority within the assigned mission to employ those troops in support of Vietnamese forces faced with aggressive attacks when other effective reserves are not available and when, in his judgment, the general military situation urgently requires it."

Discussing this statement, the Pentagon analyst says: "The documents do not reveal whether or not the ground rules for engagement of U.S. forces had actually been worked out to everyone's satisfaction at the time of the White House statement. There is good indication that they had not." The analyst also notes that during the battles of Bagia and Dong Xoai, the government forces "were desperately in need of assistance," but the U.S. forces were not committed although the Marines were available for Bagia and the 173d Airborne Brigade for Dong Xoai.

The study reports that the first major ground action by U.S. forces took place northwest of Saigon from June 27 to June 30, and involved the 173d Airborne Brigade, an Australian battalion and South Vietnamese forces.

"The operation could by no stretch of definition have been described as a reserve reaction," the study says. "It was a search and destroy operation into Viet Cong base areas. . . . The excursion was a direct result of the sanction given to Gen. Westmoreland. . . [as a result of National Security Action Memorandum 328 and the enemy offensive] to 'commit U.S. troops to combat, independent of or in conjunction with GVN forces in any situation in which the use of such troops is requested by an appropriate GVN commander and when in [Gen. Westmoreland's] judgment, their use is necessary to strengthen the relative position of GVN forces'." The wording of this sanction came in a State Department message.

However, as the study notes, "at that juncture the 44-battalion debate was in full swing and the enclave strategy, as a means to limit the amount and use of U.S. combat forces in Vietnam, was certainly overcome by events" and by "a much more ambitious strategy sanctioned by the President."

Recapitulating the situation just before the debate, the study gives this picture of deployment. At the beginning of June, the enclave strategy was in its first stages with Marine Corps forces at Phu Bai, Da Nang and Chu Lai and Army forces in Vung Tau. Other enclaves were under consideration. Approved for deployment—but not all arrived in South Vietnam yet—were approximately 70,000 troops in 13 maneuver battalions; with third-country forces, the total came to 77,250 men and 17 maneuver battalions.

This was the situation when, on June 7, Gen. Westmoreland asked for reinforcements "as rapidly as possible."

Gen. Westmoreland's message, the Pentagon study says, "stirred up a veritable hornet's nest in Washington," because his request for large reinforcements and his proposed strategy to go on the offensive "did not contain any of the comfortable restrictions and safeguards which had been part of every strategy debated to date."

"In such a move," the study continues, "the specter of U.S. involvement in a major Asian ground war was there for all to see."

Just as Ambassador Taylor had consistently resisted involvement of U.S. forces, the study says, so Gen. Westmoreland had been equally determined to get the troops into the war and have "free hand" in using them.

At the time of his message, the general had available in Vietnam seven Marine and 12 Army maneuver battalions plus an Australian battalion. Now, he was asking for a total of 33 battalions, and if the 173d Airborne Brigade's two battalions—which were on temporary assignment—were added, the total came to 35. But in a subparagraph, Gen. Westmoreland also identified nine other U.S. battalions that he might request at a later date. Thus the total of 44 battalions, and hence the name given the request. In the total was included an airmobile division of nine battalions to be formed later.

Adm. Sharp favored the request in a message to the Joint Chiefs on June 7, saying, "We will lose by staying in enclaves defending coastal areas."

The Joint Chiefs, the Pentagon analyst says, favored bolstering the U.S. troop commitment. As far back as March 20, the Joint Chiefs had advocated sending three divisions—two American and one Korean—with the objective of "destroying the Viet Cong."

Now, the study states, Gen. Westmoreland's request "altered drastically the role of the JCS in the buildup debate.

"Up to that time," the study continues, "the JCS, had, if anything, been ahead of Gen. Westmoreland in advocating allied forces for Vietnam. The 27 battalions of their three-division plan were in themselves more than Westmoreland ever requested until 7 June. After that date, the big push came from Westmoreland in Saigon, and the JCS were caught in the middle between the latter and the powerful and strident opposition his latest request for forces had surfaced in Washington."

On June 11, the Joint Chiefs cabled Adm. Sharp that something less than Gen. Westmoreland's request was close to approval, but they wanted to know, the study says, "where Westmoreland intended to put this force in Vietnam."

He replied on June 13 in detail and the study comments: "This message was extremely important, for in it [he] spelled out the concept of keeping U.S. forces away from the people. The search and destroy strategy for U.S. and third-country forces which continues to this day and the primary focus of RVNAF on pacification both stem from that concept. In addition, Westmoreland made a big pitch in this cable for a free hand to maneuver the troops around inside the country . . ."

Ambassador Taylor, in a report on June 17, "confirmed the seriousness of the military situation as reported by Gen. Westmoreland and also pointed up the very tenuous hold the new government had on the country." This was the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

### Last Obstacles

"This report apparently helped to remove the last obstacles to consideration of all of the forces mentioned in Westmoreland's request of 7 June," the analyst says.

On June 22, Gen. Wheeler cabled Gen. Westmoreland and asked if the 44 battalions were enough to convince the enemy forces that they could not win. Gen. Westmoreland replied, the study says, "that there was no evidence the VC/DRV would alter their plans regardless of what the U.S. did in the next six months."

"The 44-battalion force should, however, establish a favorable balance of power by the end of the year," the study quotes the general as having said. "If the U.S. was to seize the initiative from the enemy, then further forces would be required into 1966 and beyond . . ."

On June 26, the general had been given authority to commit U.S. forces to battle when he decided they were necessary "to strengthen the relative position to GVN forces."

"This was about as close to a free hand in managing the forces as Gen. Westmoreland was likely to get," the analyst says. "The strategy was finished, and the debate from then on centered on how much force and to what end."

The opposition to Gen. Westmoreland had "its day in court," late in June and early in July, the study says. The embassy in Saigon, "while recognizing the seriousness of the situation in South Vietnam, was less than sanguine about the prospects for success if large numbers of foreign troops were brought in."

Another critic of Gen. Westmoreland's recommendations, the account reports, was Under Secretary of State George Ball who was "convinced that the U.S. was pouring its resources down the drain in the wrong place."

"In Ball's view," the account continues, "there was absolutely no assurance that the U.S. could with the provision of more ground forces achieve its political objectives in Vietnam. Instead, the U.S. risked involving itself in a costly and indeterminate struggle. To further complicate matters, it would be equally impossible to achieve political objectives by expanding the bombing of the North. . . ."

## Uncertainty on McNamara

Assistant Secretary William Bundy, the study says, "like so many others found himself in between Westmoreland and Ball."

In a memorandum to the President on July 1, Mr. Bundy gave his position, as summarized in the Pentagon study:

"The U.S. needed to avoid the ultimatum aspects of the 44 battalions and also the Ball withdrawal proposal. . . . The U.S. should adopt a policy which would allow it to hold on without risking disasters of scale if the war were lost despite deployment of the full 44 battalions. For the moment, according to Bundy, the U.S. should complete planned deployments to bring in-country forces to 18 maneuver battalions and 85,000 men. . . . The forces in Vietnam, which Bundy assumed would be enough to prevent collapse, would be restricted to reserve reaction in support of RVNAF. This would allow for some experimentation without taking over the war effort—a familiar theme."

As for Secretary McNamara's views, the study comments: "It is difficult to be precise about the position of the secretary of defense during the buildup debate because there is so little of him in the files."

"There are plenty of other indications in the files that the secretary was very carefully and personally insuring that the defense establishment was ready to provide efficient and sufficient support to the fighting elements in Vietnam," the study continues. "From the records, the secretary comes out much more clearly for good management than he does for any particular strategy."

The secretary went to South Vietnam for a four-day inspection starting July 16. The study says that while he was in Saigon on July 17, he received a cable from Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance informing him that the President had decided to go ahead with the plan to deploy 34 battalions.

"The debate was over," the analyst says. "McNamara left Saigon bearing Westmoreland recommendations for an even greater increase in forces. . . ."

The study says 34 battalions. This is not entirely clear, because in his request Gen. Westmoreland had asked for a total of 33, and if the battalions of the 173d Airborne Brigade were added, the total would be 35. The explanation apparently is that when the Airmobile Division was finally organized, it had eight rather than nine battalions. The 34 battalions were, of course, to be supplied immediately. The nine others were to be requested later if needed.

The Pentagon analyst apparently did not have access to White House memoranda, so he is able to give only a sketchy account of Mr. Johnson's role. But he says: "There is no question that the key figure in the early 1965 buildup was the President."

On May 4, the President asked Congress for a $700 million supplemental appropriation "to meet mounting military requirements in Vietnam."

"Nor can I guarantee this will be the last request," he said in a message. "If our need expands I will turn again to the Congress. For we will do whatever must be done to insure the safety of South Vietnam from aggression. This is the firm and irrevocable commitment of our people and nation."

On July 28, the President held a press conference in which he said, "The lesson of history dictated that the U.S. commit its strength to resist aggression in South Vietnam."

### Troop Increases

As for the troop increases, the President said:

"I have asked the commanding general, Gen. Westmoreland, what more he needs to meet this mounting aggression. He has told me. We will meet his needs.

"I have today ordered to Vietnam the Airmobile Division and certain other forces which will raise our fighting strength from 75,000 to 125,000 men almost immediately. Additional forces will be needed later, and they will be sent as requested . . .

"I have concluded that it is not essential to order reserve units into service now."

During the questioning after the announcement, this exchange took place:

"Q. Mr. President, does the fact that you are sending additional forces to Vietnam imply any change in the existing policy of relying mainly on the South Vietnamese to carry out offensive operations and using American forces to guard installations and to act as emergency back-up?

"A. It does not imply any change in policy whatever. It does not imply change of objective."

On July 30, the Joint Chiefs approved 44 maneuver battalions for deployment, involving a total of 193,887 U.S. troops. By the end of the year, U.S. forces in South Vietnam numbered 184,314.

"The major participants in the decision knew the choices and understood the consequences," the study says in summation. The decision made in mid-July to commit 44 battalions of troops to battle in South Vietnam "was perceived as a threshold—entrance into an Asian land war. The conflict was seen to be long, with further U.S. deployments to follow. The choice at that time was not whether or not to negotiate, it was not whether to hold on for a while or let go—the choice was viewed as winning or losing South Vietnam."

Accompanying this decision to give Gen. Westmoreland enough troops to embark on the first phase of his search-and-destroy strategy "was a subtle change of emphasis," the study says, adding:

"Instead of simply denying the enemy victory and convincing him that he could not win, the thrust became defeating the enemy in the South. This was sanctioned implicitly as the only way to achieve the U.S. objective of a non-Communist South Vietnam.

"The acceptance of the search-and-destroy strategy . . . left the U.S. commitment to Vietnam open-ended. The implications in terms of manpower and money are inescapable.

"Final acceptance of the desirability of inflicting defeat on the enemy rather than merely denying him victory opened the door to an indeterminate amount of additional force."

Precisely what President Johnson and Secretary of Defense McNamara expected their decisions of July to bring within the near term "is not clear," the study says, "but there are manifold indications that they were prepared for a long war."

Next—The Kennedy administration increases the stakes.

*By Publishing Secrets*

## Mrs. Mitchell Says Press Is Courting Suppression

WASHINGTON, July 4 (Reuters).—Martha Mitchell, outspoken and controversial wife of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, today suggested that the American press may have to be suppressed if it continues to print government secrets.

She made her suggestion in an angry telephone call to the Washington Star, which reported it today.

Mrs. Mitchell's husband was in charge of the government's unsuccessful fight to prevent publication in The New York Times and The Washington Post of secret Defense Department papers on the origins of the Vietnam war.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the documents may be published.

### Interference Seen

"I resent, regret and abhor that the news media has taken upon itself to interfere with possible lines of communication with the Viet Cong," Mrs. Mitchell said in her telephone call to the Washington Star.

Mrs. Mitchell said that it would be the press's own fault if it had to be muzzled.

"I deplore the indiscreet judgment, that smells of political implications, on the part of the press, which has reached such an extent that it may result in complete suppression of the press—in which event it will have caused its own death," she said.

Mrs. Mitchell added that her remarks were not an assault on the freedom of the press.

"I think the greatest thing going for this country is freedom of the press, and I don't want to see them destroy themselves," she told the Star.

She said that she spoke out against publication of the papers "as a mother who has a child on the front lines"—her 21-year-old son by a previous marriage.

"Can you imagine how this is affecting their morale on the front lines?" she asked.



UPI.

Martha Mitchell

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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# The Aftermath

The presentation of the question of the Pentagon Papers to the Supreme Court was accompanied by a whole complex of issues and emotions. It was, as Justice Harlan pointed out, one of those "great cases" whose "immediate interests" (in the words of Justice Holmes) exert "a kind of hydraulic pressure" that can make bad law. This pressure was reflected in the welter of opinions, dissents and concurrences in the court's ruling on the case. But the central theme that emerged was both clear and moderate, rejecting absolutes of either total license to the press or a total governmental privilege of secrecy.

The court held that prior restraint on publication can conceivably be justified by the threat of irreparable damage to the national interest—but that the government did not establish this threat in the cases involving the Pentagon Papers. The possibility of criminal action after publication of classified documents is by no means ruled out. In sum, the press can publish such documents with a heavy presumption in its own favor so far as the danger of prior restraint is concerned. But when documents regarded by the government as secret are published in violation of statute, the publisher does so at his own risk.

This would seem to be a reasonable conclusion, both from the facts before the court in this particular instance and from the standpoint of leaving some options open for prior restraint under different, and more demanding, circumstances. But the relationship between press and government was only one of the issues involved. Equally important to the public are the questions of how the United States became involved in Vietnam; how the papers may affect an extrication from this involvement and, perhaps most significant of all, what conclusions are to be drawn for the future conduct of American foreign relations. These are not matters for the Supreme Court, but for the court of public opinion.

The Pentagon Papers are obviously not the last word on the origins of the war. To the extent that they have added to popular disillusionment over the war, they have a strong, if peripheral, effect on negotiations in Paris and on congressional efforts to terminate the fighting. It is notable, however, that the present signs of movement in Paris derive more from congressional initiatives on prisoners of war, terminal dates for American withdrawal and a possible ceasefire than from the material in the papers, or American reaction to it. Indeed, ironically enough, the movement has been stimulated by secret discussions.

The most lasting effect, then, of the publication of the Pentagon archive is likely to be the conclusions drawn by the American people about the way in which their government should conduct foreign affairs. And this has its own perils. It is a familiar cliché that generals always prepare to fight the war just ended; it is equally true that statesmen and publics try to prevent that war.

Thus, after World War I, Americans became convinced from a number of revelations that the munitions makers and propagandists were responsible for their entanglement in that struggle. So they passed neutrality acts and laws for the regulation of foreign agents. Neither averted Pearl Harbor. "Appeasement" became the villain of World War II, and Munich haunted American policy. But prompt intervention in Korea did not block Vietnam.

Now there is a similar simplicist conviction that secrecy and the deceit that can hide behind it brought on Vietnam. This could lead to a cult of "open covenants, openly arrived at," although Woodrow Wilson was only able to enunciate that doctrine, not carry it into effect, and although every labor-management dispute shows the difficulty of reaching accords without some degree of secrecy at some stage. Much more about Vietnam has to be appraised than secrecy alone, or even deceit, alone, if meaningful conclusions are to be drawn from that tragic venture. It can never be forgotten that one of the most powerful impulses behind McCarthyism was popular —not military, not governmental—discontent because a war was not fought to "save China," or, if not an actual war, certainly the kind of intimate involvement in the fate of Chiang Kai-shek that would have made war inevitable. The Pentagon Papers are essential to an understanding of how policy was shaped in Vietnam—but those papers alone, or facile conclusions drawn from some aspects of them, can be as obfuscating as a "top secret" stamp.

# NATO in Malta's Future?

On his third day in office, Malta's new Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff, sent away Adm. Gino Birindelli, commander of Allied Naval Forces in Southern Europe It is not clear whether this action reflected only Mr. Mintoff's well-known distaste for the Italian officer's right-wing politics or is the prelude to a demand for removal from Malta altogether of this important NATO command.

NATO had feared an election victory by Mr. Mintoff's Labor party because he had always urged neutrality for Malta and had strongly opposed the ten-year defense and financial agreement the Nationalist government had concluded with Britain when Malta achieved independence in 1964.

After gaining a one-seat victory in the legislature and forming his government, Mr. Mintoff promptly notified Britain that he desired to revise the defense and financial agreement, which ordinarily would run until 1974. He now says this 1964 agreement "is no longer in being." He also notified the United States 6th Fleet, mainstay of NATO forces in the Mediterranean, that Malta does not wish to receive any American ships in its harbors pending revision of "general arrangements."

Loss of the Malta station would be a blow to NATO and the 6th Fleet, which finds ever-fewer receptive ports of call in the face of growing Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean. Great tact is required in this situation. Mr. Mintoff has emphatically denied that his government will grant a base to the Soviet Union. Malta still must depend heavily on the funds from Britain that relate to the defense agreement but Mr. Mintoff obviously hopes to increase those payments.

Malta has as much right as any other nation to adopt a policy of neutrality; but it is possible that Mr. Mintoff will find he can remain officially nonaligned while continuing to make facilities available for insuring the security and stability of the eastern Mediterranean.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Viet Cong Peace Plan

Mrs. Binh has just made an important declaration which includes, at least on points of detail, new elements which the Americans will scrutinize with a magnifying glass. More will probably be needed to thaw the Avenue Kléber talks. But the fact that this initiative was taken immediately after Mr. Le Duc Tho's return from Hanoi is an interesting choice and permits some hope.

The situation in Vietnam actually appears to be evolving rapidly as the South's elections draw nearer. The United States, which has initiated a dialogue with Peking, appears determined to accelerate the tempo. Yet this can only be possible if the DRV and the NFL are disposed to make a step to meet the United States. A great chance would be lost if they persisted in wanting to impose on Washington conditions amounting to a pure and simple surrender.

—*From Les Echos (Paris).*

* * *

Is this the great turn in the negotiations? Should it be considered a consequence of the sensational "affair of the leaks"? No one ventures to give a definite answer. The only thing certain is that a new fact has just occurred which prompts the belief that Mr. Nixon no longer rules out altogether making his Vietnam policy somewhat more flexible.

Mr. Ziegler just admitted that there were not only "new elements" but "positive elements" in the Binh proposal. . . The Washington government has just given up its traditional position, which consisted of reacting to every suggestion from the adversary by asserting that it was the same wine served in different bottles. This time, it admits there is something new in the very substance of the proposals.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

### Light in Paris?

For the first time, Washington has not replied with a final refusal to proposals by its Vietnamese adversaries. [But] the interest expressed by the White House must be received with satisfaction but also with prudence. The difficulties faced by Mr. Nixon are such that, logically, negotiations should emerge out of the deadlock. But, alas, there is nothing to indicate that the American leaders are resolved to renounce their dream of building up an "allied" Indochina.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 5, 1896

PARIS—The celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of the American Independence was celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic yesterday with the usual custom of picnics, parades and the displaying of American flags at windows and on roof-tops. In Paris the big social event of the day was the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Galerie des Champs Elysees. There will be many other parties in private homes, both French and American.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1921

PARIS—On the occasion of the 4th of July, Marshal Foch has sent a message to the Press of the United States to be distributed to the American people, glorifying the Americans who died in the cause of freedom and saluting the American Army. The message reads in part: "In celebrating Independence Day in common with the American people, the French people, the sons of Lafayette, find it only normal to honor the brave American sons who gave their lives on French soil."




*'... And If You Got Tired of Watching the Landscape Glide Past Your Window, You Could Stroll to the Dining Car...'*

# Britain's 'Best Friends'

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRIONNE, France.—President Georges Pompidou, ignoring France's long-standing shibboleth, has decided that the British are, after all, "European" despite the fact that they inhabit an offshore island and are given to strange customs.

But nobody, French or otherwise, has yet decided that British dogs are European and therefore entitled to equal treatment with their pampered continental cousins. Until the British themselves liberate their own and European dogs from the tangle of legal strictures still oppressing them, it is questionable whether the United Kingdom truly qualifies for Common Market membership.

Britain's application has been pondered, vetoed, resubmitted and debated for 13 years and at last seems on the verge of success. Prime Minister Heath satisfied Pompidou that the British are geographically European, think European, manufacture European and are ready to bank European. Although the British public has yet to be convinced all this is true, Parliament appears ready to make it so by legal fiat.

### Canine Rights

But British dogs have not been considered and it is high time the matter be raised before it is too late. It is morally arguable that Great Britain should not qualify as truly European until its dogs are given a European bill of rights. Certainly the British, who pretend to champion the domestic animal kingdom, should acknowledge the justice of this argument.

Thanks perhaps to London's innate propaganda talents or the famous skills of its Intelligence Service, the idea has been spread abroad that Britain is a dog's paradise. This is far from the truth. Although they never emulated the Turks, who exiled Istanbul's dogs to a barren island where they ate each other up, the British also never gave dogs European freedoms. Nor is Turkey a member of the Common Market.

In France, Italy or Belgium for example, dogs are welcome guests in restaurants, hotels and shops. This is not the case in Britain. Moreover, any respectable European dog with proper papers can travel where he wishes and return home with a minimum of fuss after vacationing abroad. For British dogs the very thought of such liberty is still considered legally abhorrent.

Under restrictive and archaic English uncommon law, no dog may enter the country, even if he is healthy, vouched for, equipped with medical papers and British-born—unless he spends six months in oppressive quarantine. Only then is it assumed that he doesn't suffer from rabies.

### Koestler's Protest

Arthur Koestler, who is not only a great writer and a great crusader but also a lover of dogs, has been protesting this injustice for years. In 1962 he first wrote of "our anachronistic quarantine regulations which are unique in the world." This touched off a flood of correspondence including a letter from the chairman of Britain's two largest airlines who said:

"I have known that our laws were a great deterrent to a number of foreigners, who would otherwise visit this country, and conversely to a considerable number of U.K. subjects who would otherwise make journeys abroad." Sir William Hayter, distinguished statesman and scholar, added: "I have known several cases in the past of foreign diplomats refusing to be sent to London because it meant parting with their dogs."

Koestler argues not only that six months is three and a half years in a dog's life but that rabies, as a disease, is virtually extinct. He continues: "Most countries allow free entry to dogs from rabies-free countries and free entry from countries where rabies still exists, provided the owners can prove that dogs have been inoculated against rabies."

Over a period of two calendar years, Koestler demonstrates that out of a total population of 480,000,000 in Europe and the U.S.A. there was only one death (American) among patients treated for rabies. As a clincher he recommends protective vaccination for dogs—which is prohibited in England.

I feel strongly about this issue, having as a member of my family one Benjamin Beagle who, although British-born and a frequent European traveler, can never return to his homeland and see his relative, Simon Beagle, without entering an unendurable protective custody. Nor can Simon visit Benjamin—and freely return.

The British have now managed by persistent argument to qualify themselves as European in European minds but they have neglected to do anything about similarly improving the status, and therefore the future prospects, of their proclaimed best friends. Unless the Europeans themselves insist on extending such equal rights to all inhabitants of Great Britain, including those with four feet, I think they should be kept from the Common Market's benefits.

# Poland: Cosmetic or Surgical?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WARSAW.—Most of the VIP cars now sitting in the parking square at Poland's Communist party headquarters are Polish-made Fiats, not long black Mercecedes limousines as in the old Gomulka days.

That quiet change by new Communist party boss Edward Gierek may seem more cosmetic than surgical, but even traditionally hostile intellectuals now think that the 57-year-old Gierek is preparing to cut deeply and remorselessly to cure the sick body of Poland.

Gierek came to power in a convulsive economic upheaval last December which threatened civil war over high food prices and scarce consumer goods. But the sickness extended far deeper than the economy. Under Wladyslaw Gomulka, the remote, peasant-like, orthodox party leader whom Gierek displaced, the ruling Communist party had all but atrophied. It was withering under the dead hand of stale dogma—what one intellectual in the university city of Cracow described to us as "the gross and heavy machinery of inertia that prevented innovation or movement of any kind."

Gierek's first act was to give himself the appearance of a human being, something the Polish people had not seen in a leader, party or not, for three decades.

### Change of Style

Thus, extraordinary changes abruptly began to disturb the stiff and secret formalities of the Gomulka regime. At the annual May Day parade in Warsaw last spring, Gierek marched with the people several blocks before mounting the speaker's stand at the Palace of Culture, a concession to Western-style politics which was carefully censored in other Eastern European Communist states.

Gierek has now ordered the party-controlled press to print the agendas of regular meetings of the central committee and sessions of the high-command politburo. Such a concession to the news-starved people would have been unthinkable under Gomulka.

More startling are some of Gierek's unique habits of leadership transplanted from his days as a highly visible and successful party leader in Silesia. He has barred the nauseating photographs of party leaders, starting with himself, from all the usual places and ordered them replaced with the all-but-forgotten symbol of ancient Polish grandeur—the white eagle. He has been making frequent trips to remote provinces to chat with workers and farmers in the manner of an American politician—or, more to the point, as the far more flamboyant Nikita Khrushchev used to do in the Soviet Union.

With these tactical changes in the personality of the leadership, unique in the party history here, Gierek has moved quickly to consolidate his power. No fewer than seven members of the politburo have been dropped, evidence of the close vote, rumored to have been 7 to 5, which ratified his dramatic replacement of Gomulka last December. More important, he has readied for the political guillotine the tough, ambitious, and much-feared Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, the former top security man.

### Bad Habits

But more important than this routine consolidation of personal power are Gierek's vast problems with middle-level party and bureaucratic functionaries. Frozen in bad habits which gravely distorted the nation's industrial output (piling up, for one example, huge surpluses of poor-quality textiles no one would buy), this middle-level bureaucracy must be ruthlessly purged before production can be properly brought into line with demand.

In short, Gierek's wise tactical or cosmetic changes must be accompahied with a highly subtle managerial revolution. He must break what one leading intellectual labeled "the psychology of monopoly" exercised by third-rate bureaucrats. That means a revolution of sorts within a party that does not particularly like revolution.

But Gierek's record as party boss in Silesia makes any prediction of his failure now hazardous. He managed there what other provincial party bosses could not. When one enters his province, the two-lane road to the industrial city of Katowice suddenly becomes a beautiful four-lane divided highway.

If Gierek can perform such surgery nationally, he will rank with Poland's heroes.

# The Nixon-Agnew Slide

WASHINGTON. — Confirming the deepening gloom in Republican cloakrooms on Capitol Hill, nationwide confidential surveys by private pollster Oliver Quayle show continued decline by President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew over the past two months.

Quayle's interviews with 9,020 voters in 20 states over the year ending July 1 give Mr. Nixon a 48 percent approval rating, down from 50 percent two months earlier and 57 percent in mid-1970. Spiro T. Agnew's standing is even worse: 46 percent on July 1, down from 47 percent two months earlier and 51 percent in mid-1970. According to Quayle's continuing surveys, the President and Vice-President have been sliding steadily for 11 months.

This data buttresses the apprehension among congressional Republicans that Mr. Nixon and his inner circle simply do not realize how badly off they are and blundered inexcusably last week in announcing there would be no changes in the economic game plan even though the game is being lost.

Quayle's confidential surveys also reflect Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, who trailed Mr. Nixon by 4 percentage points a year ago, steadily opening the gap against him. For the year ending July 1, Muskie leads the President by his biggest lead yet: 47 percent to 42 percent (with 11 percent for Gov. George Wallace of Alabama).

The July 1 figures also show improvement for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Trailing Mr. Nixon by 14 percentage points on April 1, 1970, he now is behind only 46 percent to 42 percent (with 12 percent for Wallace). Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota narrowed the Nixon lead by 4 percentage points the past two months but still trails 48 percent to 42 percent (with 11 percent for Wallace).

—EVANS AND NOVAK.

# On Independence Day In the United States

***America must renounce its puritan legacy of self-hate and pessimism. The cynicism of liberals is as damaging as the self-righteous chauvinism of conservatives ...***

By F. M. Esfandiary

NEW YORK.—This is the most promising and revolutionary era in our entire evolution. A spirit of hope and commitment is surging around the world. But in the United States a deep gloom hangs over the people. Americans are acquiring a reputation as the world's greatest cynics and pessimists. Listening to the self-indulgent whinings of many urban Americans is becoming a colossal bore.

Every problem here triggers loud moral condemnations and exaggerated rhetoric. In the 1950s the conservatives mounted a doomsday crusade against Communism, whipping up the people to paranoid extremes. Russia is about to attack the United States, people were warned. A nuclear war is about to be unleashed, the world is about to blow itself up...

Since those days the United States has gone through many "crises." The newest is being served up from the liberal altar. The current whipping boy is technology. The new doomsday crusade, ecology. Again phoney hysteria, panic.

### Some Reasons

What makes America so crisis-dependent? What accounts for this reactionary doomsday pessimism?

(1) The sense of guilt. America has still not shaken off the old puritanism. At one time you flocked to church or temple to be told how sinful you were, and that the wrath of God was about to bring on the end of the world. Today you get your daily dose in more sophisticated scoldings. You love to be told that you are alienated and dehumanized, that the country is about to be torn apart, about to . . . about to. . . Most societies driven primarily by shame conceal problems; Americans hounded by guilt flog themselves with crises.

(2) Pessimism has always been intellectually fashionable. The tragic ending is still sure to evoke good critical response. So brainwashed is the Western world by this heritage of pessimism, that only few intellectuals dare publicly express hope and idealism, or project a new revolutionary spirit in keeping with our revolutionary times.

(3) America's pathological nostalgia for the past too often induces a historical amnesia (things were never so bad in the *past—in the good old days*). This inevitably leads to contempt for the modern world. People here refuse to understand that alienation, conformity, racism, invasions of nations, pollution, drug addiction, violence—that all these are not modern problems, that they were much more severe in the past and that science and technology are actually helping resolve them.

(4) Today we are all better informed, more demanding, more sensitive to problems than ever before. The modern individual waking up each morning to a torrent of news from all over the world, thinks, "What is the world coming to? So much violence and unrest everywhere. Things were never so bad in the past." The fact is that in the past, developments were never as thoroughly, as globally, as rapidly reported as they are today.

Then, too, what at one time was praised as proper upbringing of children we now condemn as child abuse. Women washing linen in a stream, at one time romanticized as the pastoral scene, we now angrily denounce as polluting the waterways. What was once celebrated as patriotic acquisition of new territory and glory for the fatherland, is now universally condemned as aggression.

(5) America, the most technologically advanced country, is getting the full brunt of the old technology's breakdown—disrupted telephone service, tottering railways, polluting cars, urban decay. This has encouraged widespread cynicism about progress and technology—a cynicism which in America today all too often atrophies into a reactionary resistance to all change. The fact is that what we see breaking down all around us is a late 19th-century technology. Just ahead lies the world of lasers, global communication and cybernation, automated transportation, garden cities, nuclear and solar energy... This means more and more leisure, comfort and humanizing communication.

(6) Finally, age-old cynicism about politics. "No use trying, the government controls everything." Although some of the disenchantment with vision-less leaders is justified, this political determinism itself is reactionary. Politics is not the only way to precipitate change. Some of the greatest recent advances in the United States (and elsewhere) have been brought about by individuals outside government. The civil rights movement, the student movement, women's liberation, Ralph Nader's consumer uprising, etc. . . . More than ever the individual today has opportunities to generate widespread changes both through and outside politics. Needed is commitment, intelligent planning and collaboration.

America must renounce its puritan legacy of self-hate and pessimism. The cynicism of liberals is as damaging as the self-righteous chauvinism of conservatives. Relentless despair erodes self-confidence and the will. "If human nature is hopelessly evil, if the world is *about* to blow itself up, then why try? The hell with the world. I will only think of myself." Pessimism leads to withdrawal and inaction. What we need today is vision and hope and commitment.

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# Eurobonds

## Guilder Market to Reopen With Some New Conditions

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 4 (IHT).—Another currency is about to come alive again on the Eurobond market with the reopening of the guilder market to foreign borrowers.

Both the domestic and foreign bond markets were shut in the Netherlands when the guilder was unhitched from its fixed parity in the wake of the German decision to float the mark.

Both are now to be reopened, bankers report, but for longer-term borrowing than heretofore. Virtually all foreign guilder loans last year were five-year notes. These were encouraged by officials in an attempt to reduce the impact of the large capital inflows to the domestic market.

The earlier pattern of private placements—which saved borrowers a full percentage point of the total value of the issue in reduced costs—will be replaced by public offerings.

The notes, officials now believe, were virtually money-market instruments and a source of speculation as well as fuel for the nation's rate of inflation—one of the highest in Europe at 7.8 percent. The proceeds, apparently, were often reinvested in the Netherlands, adding unwanted liquidity. Although long-term maturities, by themselves, will not alter this apparently attempt to police borrowers in taking the funds out possibility, the central bank will of the country. The authorities also believe that longer maturities will appeal to investors as opposed to currency operators.

Issues under 10 million guilders, which do not need central bank approval, may still come out with shorter maturities.

The developments of the guilder market follow closely what happens in the deutsche mark sector, itself just opened for business after a month's hiatus. Britain's Glaxo Group will be the first foreign borrower on the reopened DM market sometime later this month. Details of the 75 million DM issue are yet to be announced, but there is some question whether the bond will pay 8, 8 1/4 or 8 1/2 percent interest.

Bankers reason that it is unlikely that the DM will be fixed at the old rate of 3.66 to the dollar when the authorities reestablish a fixed parity. If, as expected, the rate is left floating until the September meeting of the International Monetary Fund it will mean that the mark will have been trading at about 3.5 to the dollar for some six months.

Thus, bankers say, to go back to the old parity would, in effect, mean a devaluation from the rate that business has been working with. They note that one of the main arguments for returning to the old rate is concern about a recession. (At 3.5 DM to the dollar, German goods are more expensive on export markets—which cuts into sales and/or profits of business and ultimately output and employment.)

However, the German surtax has just expired and the government has an estimated 5 billion DM to return to its citizens sometime before March 31, 1973. The surtax was enacted to cut domestic purchasing power and the refund of course represents a powerful stimulation to the economy—perhaps offsetting the deflationary impact of maintaining the 3.5 DM rate.

The reasoning is, therefore, that the rate will stay at around 3.5 (where it is now). Under these conditions and with hopes of profits from an impending revaluation absent, there is no reason why DM bond rates should be below the rest of the market as they were previously.

With Unit of Account (UA)

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Latest Week June 27 | Prior Week June 20 | 1970 June 28 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity Index | 108.7 | 108.9 | 111.3 |
| *Currency in circ. | ... | $58,005,000 | $54,180,000 |
| *Total loans | ... | $84,968,000 | $81,607,000 |
| Steel prod (tons) | 2,647,000 | 2,748,000 | 2,647,000 |
| Auto production | 136,853 | 175,885 | 166,509 |
| Daily oil prod (bbls) | 9,747,000 | 9,757,000 | 9,514,000 |
| Freight car loadings | ... | 526,564 | 559,272 |
| *Elec Pwr. kw-hr. | 34,090,000 | 32,835,000 | 30,353,000 |
| Business failures | 230 | 193 | 180 |

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | †May | Prior Month | 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employed | 78,961,000 | 78,698,000 | 78,357,000 |
| Unemployed | 5,217,000 | 5,085,000 | 3,384,000 |
| | †April | Prior Month | 1970 |
| Industrial production | 166.0 | 165.5 | 170.4 |
| *Personal income | $836,300,000 | $830,400,000 | $777,600,000 |
| Consmr's Price Index | 120.2 | 119.8 | 134.0 |
| *Money supply | $221,200,000 | $219,400,000 | $203,300,000 |
| Constructn contracts | 161 | 142 | 203 |
| *Mfrs. inventories | $99,542,000 | $99,416,000 | $97,604,000 |
| *Exports | $3,343,100 | $3,814,600 | $3,449,700 |
| *Imports | $3,757,800 | $3,569,200 | $3,247,500 |

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

# Sluggish Economic Recovery in U.S. Gives N.Y. Stock and Credit Markets Quiet Tone

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—The sluggish economic recovery of the last six months seems destined to continue during the rest of the year. And the prospects for the stock market are similarly moderate unless some dynamic actions are taken to hasten economic growth and improve psychology.

The likelihood of any such stimulus in the near term, however, was lessened by Washington's key negative economic decisions during the last week. Tax cuts and other fiscal incentives were rejected, as were mandatory price-wage controls and a review board for such matters.

So, at mid-year, the outlook for business continues uncertain, and the mood of businessmen and investors remains quite cautious.

Following crucial conferences with his top aides last weekend, President Nixon decided to string along with the present economic game plan—unwisely in the opinion of many critics.

The administration, concluding that enough fiscal and monetary spurs have already been applied to the economy, has elected to ride with the belief that existing policy, given time, will work successfully to reduce inflation and unemployment. This belief is contrary to the widening recommendation that some new initiatives are needed.

### No Pump-Priming

It was hardly surprising that the President reached such economic policy decisions. It was completely consistent with his well-known philosophy. But it was surprising that he chose to make it public so concretely that he turned down all suggestions for priming the economic pump.

Some observers feel the administration is quite content with a modest business recovery and stock market progress this year on the theory that less exuberance now assures greater vigor for the economy and the market in the 1972 presidential election year.

Reaction to the Nixon decision was decidedly mixed. In one corner were economists such as William C. Freund of the New York Stock Exchange who felt the "negative action was a great mistake." In another corner were analysts like Beryl Sprinkel of the Harris Trust and Savings Association who contend that "present policies are working."

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, backed the President's action, although he again disagreed with the decision to reject the creation of a review board to moderate price and wage decisions. Some other Washington officials were also said to have been disappointed that no program at all was adopted to attack the high level of unemployment.

### Steel Wage Talks

There was, however, generally favorable reaction to the subsequent announcement that the White House would call in labor and management negotiators in the steel wage talks to discuss issues affecting the bargaining.

With the economic recovery proceeding so delicately and gains on the inflation front so tenuous, the administration desperately wants to head off a strike or an expensive wage-price settlement in steel. But it is still highly questionable whether it can do so.

In addition to the important negative economic decisions announced in Washington, the week saw several other significant news developments, including the report that unemployment in June had dropped sharply to a 5.6 percent rate from 6.2; a renewed strong upturn in retail sales (7 percent) in the latest week; the 1.1 percent gain in factory orders during May; the 0.6 percent rise in the index of leading economic indicators in the same month, and the disappointing performance of United States foreign trade in May, when imports exceeded exports by $205 million, the first time in 20 years that the nation has had a two-month deficit in its trade balance.

The brightest news, of course, was the big decline in joblessness. But that might have been an aberration inasmuch as the figures were compiled when a large number of students were still in school.

There was also important political news in recent days, includ-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

# Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—Prices rose on the American Stock Exchange last week as volume fell off.

The exchange's index was up .34 for the week, with the high of 25.66 reached on Thursday and a low of 25.04 on Monday. Volume slipped to 14,593,000 shares from 15,987,000 the week before.

A total of 41 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded compared with 45 blocks in the previous period.

Among the most active stocks were Braniff "A," on a volume of 220,000 closing at 9 3/8, down 1/8 for the week; and TWA Warrants with a volume of 157,900 shares, closing at 16 3/4, up 3/4.

Syntex, with a volume of 152,800 shares, closed at 69 1/2, up 3 1/2 for the week. Loew's Theatres Warrants with 148,000 sold, closed at 27 1/4, up 1 3/4.

Amerada Hess Warrants, a new issue, had sales of 138,900 shares and closed at 15 7/8. Another new issue, Hillenbrand Industries, with 109,100 shares sold, closed at 37.

The exchange reported media price earnings ratio for exchange-traded common stock at 18.59, in June, down 1.06 from May.

The 10 to 15 earnings group was the largest single price-earnings category with 214 issues, up 10 from May. The sharpest change was in the 5 to 10 times earnings category, with 84 issues, up 25 from May. Stocks of 167 companies were selling at 15 to 20 times earnings, down 3 from the previous month.

On the Over-the-Counter market, prices closed slightly higher. Medical Analytics, Inc., rose on the week to 12 bid. Active stocks included Alcon Laboratories, Mallinckort, Loew's Co., and Chicago Bridge and Iron among others.

# Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid price. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

| | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AAI Corp | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| ABKCO Ind t | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AFA Protsys .36 | 15¾ | 13¾ | 15½ | +1¼ |
| ATO Inc | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅜ |
| AITS Inc | 6⅞ | 6 | 6⅞ | + ⅞ |
| AMT Corp | 7¾ | 6¾ | 7¾ | + ¾ |
| ARC Indust | 4¼ | 3⅝ | 4¼ | |
| ASG Indust | 6⅝ | 4⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ATO Inc pf.40 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| AVI Indust | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| AVM Corp .16 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Aberle Indust | 1⅞ | 1 | 1⅞ | |
| Abitibi Paper | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅞ |
| Accelerators In | 31 | 27 | 31 | +3⅞ |
| Acs Indust | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| AcmeElec .36 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| Acushnet Proc .80 | 23 | 21¾ | 23 | + ½ |
| AdMar Research | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Addison Wesly .20 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15¼ | + ⅜ |
| Adley Corp | 4½ | 2½ | 4½ | +2 |
| Advance Ross | 7⅝ | 4⅝ | 7⅝ | +2⅝ |
| Advanced Comp Tech | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | |
| Aero Systems | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | |
| After Six | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Air Indust | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ½ |
| AlaTennNGas .80 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| Albee Homes | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Albertsinc .18g | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅞ | + ¾ |
| Alcolac Inc t | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ½ |
| AlconLabs .24 | 45¼ | 40¼ | 45¼ | +5¼ |
| Allen ElecEquip | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AlexandrAlexand .36 | 36½ | 35 | 36½ | +1½ |
| AlexandBaldw .40 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 13¾ | + ⅞ |
| Algorex Data | 12¾ | 11¾ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Allco Land Dev | 17¼ | 16 | 17¼ | +1¼ |
| AllTech Ind | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| AlleghenyBev t | 6 | 5½ | 5¾ | + ¾ |
| Allergan Pharm | 30¼ | 29 | 29½ | — ½ |
| Allied Equities | 9¾ | 8¾ | 9¾ | +1⅛ |
| AlliedTlesph .12g | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | + ⅞ |
| Allied Therm 1.10 | 29 | 28 | 29 | + ½ |
| Allyn&Bacon | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Alos Crema Labs | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Alphanum Pub Sys | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | — ½ |
| Alpine Geophysic | 4¼ | 3½ | 4 | + ½ |
| Amarex Inc | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Beef Packers | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Beverage | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Am Biocolture | 15¼ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | —3⅝ |
| Am Biomedical | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AmBusnsPrd .16 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | — ½ |
| Am Consumer | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Am Elect Labs | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| AmExpress 1.40 | 115⅝ | 108½ | 115⅝ | +8⅞ |
| AmExpress pf2.30 | 118⅝ | 108¼ | 115⅝ | +9 |
| AmExprs cv pf1.50 | 115⅝ | 108½ | 115⅝ | +8⅞ |
| AmFinlCorp .08b | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | + ½ |
| AmFinlLsg Svcs | 14⅝ | 13 | 14⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Am Furniture .28 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| AmGreetings .52 | 64⅝ | 64¼ | 66⅝ | +2⅝ |
| Amint Developmt | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Medicorp | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Micro Sys | 37¼ | 36 | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Music Strs | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Nuclear | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | — ⅜ |
| Am Rub&Plas .90 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Am Telev&Comm | 22⅞ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | — ⅝ |
| Am Weld&Mfg .88 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | |
| Amoskeag 2a | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | —1½ |
| Anadite Inc | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| Analog Devices | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| Andersen Labs | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10¼ | + ½ |
| Anderson Jacobson | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ¼ |
| AnheuserBusch .90 | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50½ | + ½ |
| Ankter Bros | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Anken Indust | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| ApplebaumFdMkt .28 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Applied Magnet | 18⅞ | 16⅛ | 18⅞ | +2⅞ |
| AppliedPow pf1.12 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Arcs Indust | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| Ardex Mayfair | 11⅛ | 10¼ | 11⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Argyle Foods | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | |
| ArkansasMoPow .56 | 17⅝ | 16½ | 17¼ | + ⅞ |
| ArkansasWnGas .68 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ArmstrongAJ Co | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| ArrowHart 1.80b | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | +1 |
| Artko Corp t | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| Arvida Corp | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Ascot Textile | 4¼ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | — ½ |
| AssoCocaColBt .80 | 43⅛ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | —1⅛ |
| AssdTrkLinA .40 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AtlantaGasLt t | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | + ⅞ |
| Automation Science | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Ayrsl&Co t | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | + ½ |
| BCC Indust | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Baird Atomics | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| BathPaint&Chm .20 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| BancroftcvFd .15g | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bandag Inc | 60½ | 57¾ | 60½ | +7¾ |
| BangorHydEl 1.20 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | + ¼ |
| Bank Bldg&Equip t | 22⅝ | 19⅛ | 22⅝ | +2⅝ |
| BankAmRlty .70g | 27⅛ | 24⅞ | 27¼ | +2 |
| Bankers Unit Mtg | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Banta George | 13 | 11⅞ | 13 | +1⅛ |
| Barber Greene | 9⅞ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| Barden Corp | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| BarnesHind Pharm | 44 | 43 | 43¼ | + ¼ |
| Barnett Mtg 1.02g | 24 | 22½ | 24 | +1⅜ |
| Bassett Furn .80a | 41⅝ | 41½ | 41⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Baumritter Corp | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| Bayless Mkts .60b | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| Bazar Inc .60 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Beeland Intl | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | |
| Beeline Fsh .30 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| Begley Drug .40 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bekins Co .40 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Belknap Mfg .45g | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Belnfont Ind | 4½ | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| BergstrmPapA .60 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| BerkshireGas 1.42 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Berkshire Hathaway | 51 | 50½ | 51 | + ½ |
| Bernz O Matic | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | |
| Betz Labs .32 | 46½ | 46⅛ | 46½ | — ½ |
| Bevis Indust | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bibb Mfg | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ¼ |
| BigDrum .60 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | +1 |
| BillipWnPet .50 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bio Dynamics | 20⅝ | 19 | 20½ | +1½ |
| Bisklson 1.40 | 49 | 46 | 49 | +3 |
| Bircher Corp | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| BlackHillsP 2.12 | 34⅛ | 31⅜ | 34⅛ | +3¼ |
| Blasius Ind | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| BlueChipStamp .18g | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Bluebird Supp .40 | 19¼ | 16⅝ | 19¼ | +2⅝ |
| BobEvansFarm .60 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bogue Electric | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Bonanza Intl | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Bradenind .30 | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Brencoinc .80 | 32⅝ | 31¾ | 32¾ | +1½ |
| Brentwood Ind | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6 | |
| Bresnahan Computer | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| Brinkinc .37g | 69½ | 64⅞ | 69¼ | +5¼ |
| Bristol Brass | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | |
| BrocktTGas 2.24 | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | + ¾ |
| BrooksScanlon .30 | 21⅝ | 20⅛ | 21⅝ | +1½ |
| Brown Enterprise | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — |
| Browning Arms .30 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| BrowngFerris .08 | 38 | 35½ | 38 | +1½ |
| Brush Beryllium | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| BrynMawrGrp .30 | 18 | 17¼ | 18 | + ½ |
| Buckbee Mears .20 | 16 | 15⅛ | 16 | |
| Buckeye Int .15g | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| Bunnington Corp | 6 | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| Burnup&Sims | 24½ | 22 | 24½ | +2½ |
| Butler Mfg .70 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ½ |
| Butler Nat Corp | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| CRS Design Assoc | 13¼ | 11¼ | 13¼ | +2 |
| CabotCabot Forbes | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Cagles Inc | 10 | 8⅝ | 10 | +1½ |
| Calbiochem | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | +1 |
| CalPacUtil 1.12 | 18½ | 17⅛ | 18½ | +1 |
| CalWatSvc 1.70 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Calvert Explor | 7 | 6¼ | 7 | + ¼ |
| CambridgeFd .03g | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cambridge Nuclear | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| CameronBrown 1.10g | 30⅝ | 29⅛ | 30⅝ | +1⅝ |
| Cameron Bwn wt | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | + ⅜ |
| Camin Labs | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CampbellTaggart 1 | 37 | 35½ | 37 | + ½ |
| Campus Casuals t | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | + ⅝ |
| CannonMills 3.40a | 104 | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| CannonMlsB 3.40a | 103 | 101 | 103 | +1 |
| Canrad Prec Ind | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CapitalFilm Lbs | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CapitalMtgIn 1.02g | 28⅞ | 27⅞ | 28⅞ | + ¼ |
| CapitlSvst .05g | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| CapitolFds .06g | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ | +1¼ |
| Capitol Int Airw | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Captech Inc | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| Care Corp | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Carhart Photo | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Carolina Carib | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| CarolinaFght .36 | 12¼ | 10⅞ | 12 | + ⅞ |
| Carte Blanche | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Carter Group t | 21⅞ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | + ½ |
| CascadeCp .20 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| CascadeNatGas .72 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Castlewood Int | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Cencor Inc | 17¾ | 16¼ | 17¾ | +1⅛ |
| Centex Corp | 32⅞ | 31¾ | 32 | +1⅛ |
| CentVtPSvc 1.28 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| Century Convalescent | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Century Labs | 16 | 13¼ | 16 | +3 |
| ChampionProd .39g | 20¼ | 18⅞ | 20¼ | +1⅜ |
| ChanceAB Co t | 30¼ | 27¼ | 30¼ | +3 |
| Chanco Medical Ind | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Channel Cos | 27½ | 24⅝ | 27½ | +2⅝ |
| CharlesRivBdg Labs | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | |
| Charnita Inc | 3⅞ | 2⅞ | 3⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Charter Co .10g | 38⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | —1⅝ |
| Charter Oil Ltd | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | |
| Chemical Leamn .50 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Chesapeakeind t | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Chesapeake Instr | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| ChesapeakeUt .85 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| ChiBdge&Ir 1.40a | 104 | 97 | 104 | +7 |
| ChiltonCp .08g | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ChristianSec 2.50g | 127 | 122½ | 127 | +4 |
| Christn Sec pf 7 | 99 | 98 | 99 | +2 |
| CitizSouCap .29g | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ½ |
| CitznsSouCp 1.40a | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| CitizensSoRlt .77g | 30⅛ | 29 | 30⅛ | +1¼ |
| CitizensMtg .60g | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| CitizensUtA t | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| CitznsUtB 1.32 | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅝ |
| ClarkJLMfg .72 | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | + ⅝ |
| Clesco Inc | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Class Intl s | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Clausing Corp | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | |
| Cleary Petrol | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| ClevTrRIn wt | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Clevepak Corp | 26 | 24⅝ | 26 | +1⅛ |
| Clinton Oil | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| Clow Corp .68 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20½ | + ⅞ |
| CoBuild Cos | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | |
| Coachman Ind | 18¼ | 16⅝ | 18¼ | +2⅝ |
| CocaBtlgLA .90 | 42⅞ | 41⅛ | 42½ | +1 |
| Cogar Corp | 25 | 21½ | 25 | +2 |
| Cognitronics | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | |
| Coleman Sys | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CollinsFood Intl | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| Columbus Mills | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Commerce Capital t | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CommCirgHouse .40 | 36⅝ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| ComlShear .50 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| Comwlth Gas .40g | 13 | 12½ | 13 | + ½ |
| ComwlthSG 1.50 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ComwlthTelPa 1.10 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ½ |
| Communicat Prop | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Commun Psychiatric | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Components Cp Am | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Compugraphic Corp | 15 | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | +1½ |
| Computer Commun | 11⅝ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Computer Consoles | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ComputerDiode A | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Computer Image | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Computer Install | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Computer Microtch | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Computer Technology | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Computer Terminal | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Computer Usage | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Comress Inc | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| ConAgra .50b | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ConnNatGas 2.40 | 35 | 34 | 34 | —1 |
| Consol Papers 1 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| ConsRockProd 1.20 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Consyne Corp | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Context Ind | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| ContiCapital t | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Cont Care Center | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Cont Investment | 11⅛ | 10½ | 11⅛ | +1 |
| Contran Corp | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Convalarium Amer | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| Convenient Ind Am | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Conwed Corp | 10½ | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| Cook Chem .35 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| Core Laboratories | 20 | 19½ | 19⅛ | —1 |
| Corenco Corp 2a | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cornelius Co | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Corporation S | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Cosmetic Yours | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Cousins Prop .14 | 29⅛ | 27 | 29⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Cradd Terry .64b | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CrawfordCo .20g | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Crawford Corp | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Cross Co .50 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Crown Crafts | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Crutcher Resres | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cullum Cos .24 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Noll .40 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ½ |
| BoozAllenH .09g | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | |
| Cypress Commun | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| DEI Indust | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Damson Oil | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Danalab Inc | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Danac RealEst s | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| DanlyMach .25g | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ½ |
| Dart Drug .20 | 36 | 35⅛ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Dasa Corp | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Data Automation | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Data Design Lab | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Data General | 48⅝ | 45⅛ | 47½ | +2⅛ |
| Data 100 Corp | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +1⅛ |
| Data Packaging | 7⅛ | 5⅞ | 7⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Data Technology | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Datatron Process | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | |
| Datronic Rentwl | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Davis Food Svc | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| DaytonMallIron 1a | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DeLuxeChkPr .70 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| Dean Foods 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Decorat Ind .16 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DeKalb Agrsrch .20 | 65 | 60 | 65 | +5 |
| Delhi Int Oil | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DenvRlEst .60a | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ½ |
| Designatronic | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Detrex Chem .20 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| DetCanTun 1.30 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| DetIntBdg 1.40a | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | |
| DeweyElectronics s | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Diagnostic Data | 21⅛ | 19 | 19 | — 3⅛ |
| DiamCrySalt .60 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| Diamond Lab .13g | 24⅞ | 23⅝ | 24⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Diam Shamrk pfE1.15 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DIAn Controls | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DickeyClayMfg .72 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Dickson Electron 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Digital Appcin | 3⅛ | 2 | 3⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Digitronics Cp | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Diners Club | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Disc Inc | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Diversitron | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| DixonCruc .40g | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| Docutel Corp | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Domain Indust | 11 | 10⅛ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Donaldson Inc .40 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Donaldsn LufknJenrt | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Donovan wcos .80 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DoughtryBr .10a | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Dow Jones 1 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Downe Communicatn | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Downtowner Cp | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| DoyleDaneBern .96 | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Ducommon Inc 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DuncanElB 1.40 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Dunkin Donuts | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Duplex Prod | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Durlron Co .72 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Dynamic Instr | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| Dynascience Cp A | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| EDP Resources | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| ESD Co .48 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| EZ Painter | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| EagleCounty Devel | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| EagleCountyDev wt | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Early Calif Ind | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Eastrn Shop Center | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Eberline Instrum | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Eckrich Peter .40 | 36⅛ | 34⅛ | 36 | +1⅛ |
| Economics Lab .28 | 28 | 26 | 27⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Educasting System | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2½ | |
| Educational Devel | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Efficient Leasg | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ElPaso Elec .80 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Elba Systems | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Elder Beerman .40 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Electro Craft | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Electro Data | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Electro-Nite | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Electro Nucleon | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Electromagnet Ind | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Electron Module | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Electrnzed Chem | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Elixir Ind | 14 | 12⅞ | 14 | +1⅛ |
| ElzbtwnWat 1.80 | 28 | 26⅛ | 28 | +1⅛ |
| EmpireStaOil .50 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Energy Conv Dev | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Energy Resources | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Entwistle Co | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Epsco Inc | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Equity Oil .40 | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 13⅛ | +1 |
| Erie Techno Prod | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Essex Systems | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Evans Inc | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| EverestJenn .10g | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Exchange Oil&Gas | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| F&B Ceco Ind | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| FabriCentAm .05e | 22 | 19⅛ | 22 | +2⅛ |
| FabriTek Inc | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Family Dollar Str | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Farinon Elec | 33⅛ | 32⅛ | 33⅛ | +1 |
| Farmer Bros .24a | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Farmhand Inc .40 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Fashion Tress | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FashTwoTwenty .65g | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Fifth Dimension | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Findlay WF | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Fine Organics | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Fingerhut Corp | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FrstBostCp 3150g | 95 | 93 | 93 | — ⅛ |
| First Fidelity | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FirstGenResrcs t | 7⅛ | 5⅛ | 7⅛ | +2 |
| FrstLincoln Fin | 7½ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FirstMemRlTr .77g | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FrstMissIss Cp | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FirstPennMtg .90g | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| FirstPennMtg un | 30 | 29⅛ | 30 | — ⅛ |
| FirstSuretyCp s | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| FirstWestn Fin | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Flexsilind .18g | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Flickinger .50 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FloridaPubUt 1.28 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| Florida Tel .52 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Floyd Enterpr | 13 | 11⅛ | 13 | +2 |
| Food Fair Prop | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Food Host USA | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Forest Oil Corp | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Formigli Corp | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Foster Grant t | 27⅛ | 24 | 27⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Fotomat Corp | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FoxStanlyPho .50 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Franklin Corp | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FranklinElec t 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fraser Mfg 1.80g | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Friendlyice .08 | 45⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Frigitronics Inc | 34⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | —1⅛ |
| FrischsRestaurnt .60b | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FrysFoodStr .30g | 8 | 6½ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Fuller HB Co .30 | 22⅛ | 21 | 22⅛ | —2⅛ |
| FundofLtrs .09e | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GREIT RlTr 1.60 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GRI Computer | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GRT Corp | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GalbrthMtg 1.31g | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gamma Process | 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Garfinckel .84 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gateway Transp .60 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Gay Gibson | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Geico Leasing | 19⅛ | 17⅛ | 19 | +1⅛ |
| Gelman Instrum | 5⅛ | 4⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Aircraft | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Automation | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| GenAutomotParts .36 | 23⅛ | 20⅛ | 23⅛ | +3 |
| Gen Binding | 32 | 31⅛ | 32 | +1 |
| GenCapital Cp | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10 | |
| GenCrudeOil .40 | 50⅛ | 49 | 49½ | —1 |
| GenGrwthPr .2g | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | |
| GenHealth Svc | 19⅝ | 17¼ | 19¼ | +2 |
| Gen Kinetics | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Gen Medical | 29 | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| GenRealEst .76 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | — ½ |
| Gen Research | 13½ | 11¼ | 12½ | +1⅛ |
| GenShaleProd .60a | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | — ½ |
| GenTelCal pf 1 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Unit Group | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Genovese Drug | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | + ½ |
| Geothermal Resrces | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| Geriatrics .05e | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gitten Ind | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5¼ | + ½ |
| Gilbert Robinson | 8 | 7⅛ | 7¾ | + ½ |
| Giffrdinst .12 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| Glatfelter 1.40 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| Gleason Wks .42 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ½ |
| Global Development | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ¼ |
| Godfey Co .80 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | — ½ |
| Gold Medallion | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| Golden Cycle | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| Golden Flake .32e | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | |
| GoldenWest Fin | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| GoldenWest Mobile | 16⅞ | 15½ | 16 | — ½ |
| Goodway Copy | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | |
| GouldInvT .10d | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| GovtEmplCp .40b | 18 | 17 | 18 | +1 |
| GovtEmployFinl .50 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | |
| Gacolnc .10g | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ | — ¼ |
| GahamMfg .10g | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gand Audio | 22½ | 21⅝ | 22¼ | +2 |
| GaniAdv Inf | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gaphic Contol | 12¾ | 12 | 12⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Gaphic Sciences | 31¼ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| GtAmMtginv .75g | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| GtMakwsin Pkg | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| GtMidwest Cp | 25 | 22½ | 25 | +2 |
| GtSouthwest Cp | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | + ½ |
| GeonMt Pow 1.12 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gey Advlng .50 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | —1¼ |
| Giffiths Electn | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Giggs Equip | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Gove Pess 2 | 21½ | 23⅛ | 21⅞ | |
| Gwthintl .15e | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gumman Allied Ind | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| Guadian Cae | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gulf Intst .30 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| GvodyneAm .30g | 6⅛ | 4⅛ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| HON Ind .26a | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Hallcft Hom | 38¼ | 35 | 38 | +3 |
| HamiltonBo Petol | 36⅞ | 33⅝ | 36⅞ | +3⅛ |
| Hanove Shoe 1 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| HadcesFoodSys .16 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Hadwicke Cos | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Hape&Row Pub .40 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| Haellinl s | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Hat Cafe | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Hasbo Ind | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| Hathaway Instum | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | ⅛ |
| HausemanEF Co | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Havatam Ciga .40 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| HawthonFin .20g | 12 | 11½ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Health Ind | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | — ⅜ |
| Heath Tecna | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Henedon Fun .60a | 40½ | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| HeffJones t | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| Heitage Cop | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Hes Appael | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Hessinc .45g | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| HesstonCp .20g | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | +1 |
| Hexagon Lab | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | + ⅜ |
| Haxcel Cop .20 | 13¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | — ⅝ |
| HickokEl Inst | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | |
| Hickoy Fun | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | + ½ |
| Hidoc Intl | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Higbee Co 1.40 | 22¼ | 21½ | 21½ | —1½ |
| HinesEd Lumbe 1 | 35½ | 32¼ | 35½ | +4 |
| Hodgeson Houses | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | |
| HollywdwtulClub 1g | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| Holobeam Inc | 13⅞ | 11 | 12⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Hoove Co 1.40 | 51¾ | 50½ | 51¾ | +1¼ |
| Holzon Cop | 34⅞ | 33¼ | 34⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Holzon Reseach | 20⅞ | 17⅞ | 20⅞ | +3⅛ |
| HotelInvsts 1.05g | 24 | 22⅞ | 24 | +1⅛ |
| House of Ronnie t | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Houston Oil&Min | 11 | 9⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅞ |
| HowadGibco Cp | 10⅞ | 9 | 10⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Howell Instum | 7 | 6½ | 7 | + ½ |
| Howmedica Inc | 30½ | 28¼ | 30¼ | +1⅞ |
| Hubinge Co 1 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ½ |
| Huck Mfg | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| Hudson Pulp&P 1.26 | 34⅞ | 33½ | 33⅝ | — ¾ |
| Hughes Supply | 47 | 45⅝ | 46⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Huleton Inc | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| Hust Pelom | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Hyatt Cop | 25⅝ | 24⅛ | 25⅛ | + ¼ |
| Hyatt Intl | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Hydaulic Co 1.28 | 19¾ | 18½ | 19¾ | +1¼ |
| Hysie Co 1.20a | 46⅝ | 46 | 46½ | + ½ |
| ISI Corp | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| Illini Beef Pk | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Image System | 10½ | 9¼ | 10½ | |
| Indpls Wat 1.40 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | |
| Industl Acoustic | 9 | 7¼ | 8 | + ¾ |
| IndtlNucl .04e | 32½ | 30⅞ | 32½ | +1½ |
| Indust Service | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ½ |
| Informatic Inc | 11⅞ | 10 | 11¾ | +1⅞ |
| Inform Display | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Information Int | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Information Mach | 7¼ | 6 | 6½ | + ½ |
| Infrared Ind | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| InlandCont 1.60 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| Interconl Dynam | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | + ½ |
| Infordata Inc | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Intermark Invest | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| IntermInGs .20g | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| IntAlumin .15g | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| IntBnkWash .10g | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ½ |
| IntBkWashA .12g | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| IntBasic Economy | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| Intl Computer | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Int Leisure Cp | 16⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | — ½ |
| Int Multifds 1.20 | 24 | 21¾ | 23¾ | + ⅞ |
| Int System Cont | 50½ | 48½ | 49⅞ | + ¾ |
| Int Time Sharing | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | — ¼ |
| InterprovPL .88 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ½ |
| Intertherm Inc | 8¼ | 7½ | 8¼ | +1⅛ |
| Interway Corp | 12¼ | 10⅞ | 12¼ | +1¼ |
| Inlext Corp t | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| InventureCap .58g | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9½ | — ⅜ |
| Invest Co Fla | 20½ | 18½ | 20 | — ½ |
| Invest Growth | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Ionics Inc | 14⅝ | 13 | 13⅞ | + ⅞ |
| IowaSouUt 1.64 | 28 | 26⅞ | 28 | + ⅝ |
| IrwinRdinc .32 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| JacobsFL .05e | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| JacquinChas t | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | + ¼ |
| JamaicaWat&Ut t | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| James Fred .32 | 40 | 36¼ | 40 | +3⅝ |
| Jamesbury Cp .20 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Jet Air Freight | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| Jifty Foods | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Johnson EF | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | + ½ |
| JoslynMfg&Sup 1.12 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| KDI Corp | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ¼ |
| KMS Indus | 11¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —1⅜ |
| KPA Nuclear | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ¼ |
| Kaiser Steel | 32 | 30¼ | 30⅞ | — ⅞ |
| KaiserStl pf1.46 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| Kalvar Corp | 28¾ | 25¼ | 28⅞ | — ⅛ |
| KamanCorpA t | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | + ½ |
| Kampgrounds Am | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| KansBeef Ind | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Kate Greenway | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| Kathol Petrolm | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Kayex Corp | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ½ |
| Kayot Inc | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| Kaysam Corp | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Kearney Trecker | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Kearney Natl | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Keene Corp | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Kellett Corp | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| Kellwood Co .72 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 40¼ | + ½ |
| Kelly Svcs .50 | 28⅞ | 27¼ | 28⅞ | + ¾ |
| Keuffel&Esser | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Kewaunee Scien .80 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅞ | |
| Keyes Fibre .90 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| KeystoneCus Fd | 11 | 10½ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| KeystnPCem .25g | 14¾ | 13½ | 14⅝ | +1⅜ |
| King Int Corp | 2⅞ | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | + ¼ |
| King Kullen .50 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Kings Electron | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Kirk Corp | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | + ¼ |
| Knape&Vogt 1.20 | 42 | 38 | 40½ | +2½ |
| KnudsenCp .90 | 21¼ | 20¼ | 21¼ | +1¼ |
| Koss Electronics | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | + ¾ |
| Kroy Ind | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Krueger WA .40 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | |
| Kuhlman Cp .40a | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| LMF Corp .08g | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| Laclede Steel | 52 | 51 | 52 | +1 |
| Ladd Petroleum | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13½ | + ¾ |
| LakeSupPw 1.44a | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| LambWeston .32 | 29¾ | 29 | 29⅞ | + ⅛ |
| LancastrCol .30g | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| Lance Inc .84 | 35¾ | 34½ | 35¾ | +1½ |
| Land Resources | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Lanc Co .50a | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | — ¼ |
| Lane Wood | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Larson Ind | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| LawterChem .52 | 36¾ | 35⅝ | 36¾ | +1¼ |
| Leadville Corp | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LeaspacCp .01r | 16½ | 14½ | 16½ | +1 |
| LeewayMotFr .40 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| LeggettPlatt .36 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh Coal&Nav | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| Leisure Group | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Leisure Lodges | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| LewisBusForm .20 | 11¼ | 10½ | 11¼ | + ¾ |
| LiberianIrOr .85g | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Liberty Homes | 24½ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | +1½ |
| Life Sciences | 13 | 12¼ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Lifestyle Co | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ½ |
| LightolierInc .30 | 10¼ | 9½ | 10¼ | + ¾ |
| Lin Broadcast | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| LincolnMtginv .45g | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅞ |
| Lincoln T&T 1.40 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | + ½ |
| LindbergCp .30 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LiquidTransp .15g | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Liquidonics Ind | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Little AD | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + |
| Loblaw .40 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| LoctiteCorp .06g | 31½ | 29¾ | 31½ | +1½ |
| Log Etronics | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Logic Corp | 13⅞ | 11⅞ | 13⅞ | +1¾ |
| LomasNettlFin .09g | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| LomasNetMtg 1.47g | 38¼ | 37¾ | 38¼ | + ½ |
| LoneStarBr .80a | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| Longchamps Inc | 6½ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | +1½ |
| Longs DrugStr .40 | 46½ | 45½ | 45½ | —1 |
| LowesCo .22 | 69 | 63⅛ | 69 | +5¼ |
| LynchComSys .40 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Lynte | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| M&T Mtgeinv un | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ | + ½ |
| MTS Systems .10 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ¼ |
| MacDermidInc .40 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | — ½ |
| MacMillan Bloedl | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| MadisonG&E 1 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| MajorPool Eq | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| Major Realty | 11⅛ | 9⅛ | 11⅛ | +2 |
| MallnckrtCh .70 | 95 | 92¼ | 95 | +3 |
| ManorCare Inc | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| MarcusHerm .21g | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ¼ |
| Marion Corp | 6¼ | 5¼ | 6 | — ¼ |
| MaritimeFruit Car | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Mark Systems | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| Marsh Supmkts .45 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Martha Manning | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MarthaWhiteFd .30 | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| MartinBrower .15g | 32 | 30½ | 32 | +1½ |
| Mary Kay | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| MauiLd& Pineapple | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| McCormickCo .60a | 67 | 66 | 65 | —1½ |
| McMoran Expl | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| McQuayPerfex .70 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | |
| MedianMtginv .22g | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | + ⅜ |
| MedicHome Ent | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| MedicalSci Ph | 8⅝ | 7¼ | 8½ | +1¾ |
| Medical Analytics | 12 | 11 | 12 | +1 |
| Medical Mfg 1.90g | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MedicathSvcs | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Medicenters Am | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Medtronic | 39¾ | 37⅝ | 39⅝ | +2 |
| Meister Brau | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Mercantileind t | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| MerchantsInc .96 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | |
| MeridianInvDv 1.38g | 22½ | 21¾ | 22½ | + ⅝ |
| MerrillLynch .10g | 43¼ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| Metalfab Inc | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Metallurg Proces | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Methode Electr | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| MeyerFred .60b | 30½ | 29⅞ | 30½ | + ½ |
| Microform Data | 7 | 6¼ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| MidasIntl .36 | 20½ | 18⅞ | 19⅝ | +1 |
| Midland Capital | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Midtex t | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| MidwstGasTr 1 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | +2 |
| MillerBros Ind | 10¾ | 9⅞ | 10¾ | + ½ |
| MillerHerman .12g | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Millipore Cp .20 | 67½ | 61⅞ | 67½ | +6½ |
| MinneapolisGs 2.10 | 34½ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Minnesota Fabric | 30⅝ | 29 | 30½ | +1½ |
| MissRivTran 1.08 | 13⅞ | 12⅝ | 13⅞ | + ⅞ |
| MissValleyGas 1 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16½ | +1 |
| MissValStl .40 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Missouri Rsrch | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| MissouriUt 1.20 | 18½ | 17½ | 18½ | +1 |
| Mob Americana | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| MobGasSvc .94 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12¼ | + ½ |
| MobileWaste Cont | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Mogul Corp | 26½ | 25 | 25¾ | + ⅝ |
| MohawkRub 1.20 | 29¾ | 26½ | 29¾ | +2½ |
| Monfort Colo | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| MonmthJockyClb .45a | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | |
| MonmouthRlEst .30g | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Monterey Life | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| MoorePrad .32 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MooreSam .23 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Morgan Adhesives | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| MorlanPac .50 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Morrison Inc .40a | 22¼ | 21¼ | 22¼ | +1¼ |
| Morrison Knudsen | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅝ | +1¼ |
| Mortgage Assoc | 47½ | 44½ | 47½ | +2½ |
| MtgInvWash .65g | 15 | 14½ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| NortgagTrAm 1.05g | 26⅞ | 25¾ | 26⅞ | +1⅛ |
| MtgeTrAm wt | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ½ |
| Mosinee Cp .40 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| MotchMerryw Mch | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MotorClubAm .22 | 31⅛ | 29½ | 31⅛ | +1⅞ |
| Moulded Prod | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —1⅛ |
| Moxie Monarch | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅞ | + ⅜ |
| MuellerPaul .22g | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MurphyPac Marine | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ¼ |
| Mutual Enterprse | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ¼ |
| MutualRlEst .07g | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ¼ |
| NBT Corp .72 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| NCC Industries | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| NMC Corp | 9⅝ | 7¾ | 9 | +1⅛ |
| Nardis Dall .20b | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Narrag Cap | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Nathans Famous | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| NatCarRental .10g | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½ | |
| Nat Computer Sys | 7¼ | 6½ | 6¾ | — ½ |
| NatData Commun | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | — ½ |
| NatEnvirmntl Cll | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |
| NatGasOil .12g | 11¾ | 11 | 11½ | + ½ |
| NatHosp Corp | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Nat Liberty | 42 | 40½ | 41¾ | +1⅛ |
| NatMtgeIte .92g | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | + ⅜ |
| Nat Patents | 72 | 67 | 70¼ | +4⅞ |
| NatSecResrch .55g | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NatShowm Svc | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| NatSilver Ind | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Nat Student Mktg | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NatTape Dist | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ¼ |
| Nat Terminal .40g | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| NatUt&Ind .90 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Neonexintl .05 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| NeuhoffBrPkr .15g | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| NewEngGE 1.20 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | |
| NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| NicholsonFile 1.60 | 27¼ | 26¼ | 27¼ | +1 |
| NielsenA .48 | 46⅝ | 45⅞ | 46⅝ | + ⅞ |
| NielsenB .48 | 46⅞ | 46 | 46¼ | +1 |
| Noel Industries | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | +1 |
| NolandCo .64 | 31¾ | 30½ | 31¾ | + ⅝ |
| NoAmer Corp | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| NorthAm Resources | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NorAtlantic Ind | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ¼ |
| NorCaroNG .40g | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| NorCentral Airl | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| NorEuropnOil .10g | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| NowstEngA 1a | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| NowstnNatGas .56 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NthwstnPS 1.50 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ⅝ |
| NowstStPtCem 1b | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| NovelICp .72 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70½ | — ⅛ |
| NuclearRes Assoc | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| OEA Inc | 7⅞ | 6⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅞ |
| OakCliffS&L .40 | 20¼ | 19½ | 20¼ | +1½ |
| Oakridge Holdings | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| OceanDrill&Exp .20 | 63⅝ | 60¾ | 63⅝ | +2⅝ |
| Ogilvy Mather .80 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | + ⅝ |
| OhioArtCo .20 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| OhioFerroAl .40g | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| OilShale Cp | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| OilgearCo 1a | 27 | 20 | 21 | +1 |
| Olga Co .39g | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Olsten Corp | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| OlympiaBrew 1.60a | 27 | 26¼ | 26⅞ | +1 |
| OmahaNat .50g | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| OpenRoad Ind | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | +1¼ |
| pticalCoating Lab | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | + ½ |
| Optical Scanning | 11⅞ | 10¾ | 11 | + ⅞ |
| Optics Technology | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Orbanco Inc | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| Oregon Freeze Fd | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Oregon Metalurg | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| OregonPrtCem .80a | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| Orion Indust | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| OrmontDrg Ch | 12¼ | 10⅛ | 12¼ | +2⅛ |
| OtterTailPw 1.40 | 22 | 20⅞ | 21⅞ | +1⅛ |
| OutdoorSpts Ind | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| OverseasNat Air | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Oxy Catalyst | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| Ozite Corp | 16½ | 14½ | 16¼ | +1⅞ |
| Pabst Brew .40g | 61⅞ | 61½ | 61⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Pac&South Br | 14½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Pac Automatn Prod | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| PacCar&Fdy 1a | 72½ | 72 | 72½ | — ½ |
| PacGambRobin 1b | 29¼ | 27⅞ | 29 | +1¼ |
| PacLumber .50g | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | + ¼ |
| Pac Scientific | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| PacVeg Oil | 17⅞ | 17 | 17⅞ | +1⅜ |
| PackageMac 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| PakWell .50 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¾ | + ½ |
| PakcoCos s | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| Pako Corp | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| PaloAltoSav Ln | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | + ½ |
| Pan Ocean Oil | 15¼ | 14 | 14 | —1⅛ |
| Panacolor Inc | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Panoil Oil | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Parker Drilling | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ParkviewGem .60 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | +1⅛ |
| Parkwood Homes | 13 | 11⅝ | 12⅞ | +1 |
| Patrick Petrol | 13⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| Pauley Petrol | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| Pavelle Corp | 16¾ | 15 | 16⅝ | +1½ |
| PayLessDrg .20 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | +1½ |
| PayLessDrg nw .33g | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | +1½ |
| Pay n PakStrs .15g | 15½ | 13⅞ | 15½ | +2⅛ |
| Pay n Save .35 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ | + ½ |
| PavlssCash 2.4g | 37⅛ | 34⅞ | 37 | +3 |
| PeerlessMfg .08g | 15 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| PeerlessTube .22a | 27 | 23 | 26 | +3 |
| Penn Pacific | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| PennGasWat 1.20b | 27½ | 23 | 27½ | +4½ |
| PennzOffshGas B | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| PepsiColaBWash .40 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Permiator Corp | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| PetersonH&H .50 | 59½ | 57¼ | 59½ | +2 |
| Petro Dynamics | 3¼ | 2¾ | 3¼ | + ⅜ |
| PetroliteCo 1.60a | 48 | 47 | 47½ | —1 |
| PettiboneCo .60 | 13⅝ | 11⅞ | 12⅝ | + ⅝ |
| PhilaSubCp 1.20 | 22⅞ | 21 | 22 | +1⅛ |
| Photon Inc | 9½ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| Photosystem Inc | 3 | 2⅛ | 3 | + ⅞ |
| Physics Int | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| Piedmont Aviat | 7¼ | 6⅝ | 7¼ | + ½ |
| Pinehurst Corp | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Pinkertonsinc .50 | 79¾ | 78¼ | 79½ | +1½ |
| Pioneer Wstn | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10⅝ | +1 |
| Pizza Hut | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Plesseyinc .60 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | + ½ |
| PollyBergen Co | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ | + ⅝ |
| PopeilBros .30g | 14½ | 13½ | 14⅝ | +1½ |
| PorterHK 1 | 22¼ | 21½ | 22¼ | + ¾ |
| Possis Mach | 10¾ | 9½ | 10¾ | +1⅛ |
| Pott Indust .15g | 22¾ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Precision Instr | 13½ | 12 | 13⅞ | +1½ |
| PremierMicr .15g | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PresFirst Lady | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ¼ |
| Prewayinc .70b | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| Prochemco Inc | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| Profess Golf | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | — ½ |
| ProgrmProp Sys | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| Progrmng & Syst | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Provincl House | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Prudential Minerals | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ¼ |
| PubSvcNMex 1 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21¼ | + ⅜ |
| PubSvNoCar .70 | 11¾ | 10½ | 11¼ | + ¾ |
| Publishers Co | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Purepac Lab | 16 | 15½ | 16 | + ½ |
| Puritan Bennett | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | +1⅛ |
| Qonsar .40 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| QualCourts Mot | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| QuesarMicro Sys | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅝ | + ⅝ |
| RT Systems | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Rediant Ind | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Radiation Dyn | 12¼ | 10⅝ | 12½ | +1⅝ |
| Radiation Intl | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | + ¼ |
| Regen Precision | 9⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —1¼ |
| Rahall Commun | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11½ | +1⅛ |
| Ranchers Packing | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4¼ | + ½ |
| RansbrgElCoat .50 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ½ |
| Raven Indust | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Raychem Cp | 92½ | 90 | 90 | —2½ |
| Ray Go Inc | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| RaymondCp .20b | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Recognition Eq | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| RedOwlStrs 1 | 35⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅜ |
| Reecor | 7 | 5⅝ | 7 | +1¼ |
| ReeceCp .68a | 34¾ | 34½ | 34¾ | + ¼ |
| Regency Electron | 16¾ | 13⅝ | 16¼ | +2⅛ |
| ReidProv Labs | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Reliable Inv | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| RelianceUniv 1.40 | 35 | 33¾ | 35 | +1¼ |
| RepubFinSvc 1.20 | 47¾ | 46 | 47¼ | +1½ |
| Repub Gypsum | 10⅞ | 8¾ | 10⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Researchinc .20g | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Responsive Envir | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Reuter Inc | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Revell Inc | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Reynld&Reynld .60 | 55⅝ | 52½ | 55⅝ | +3¼ |
| RiceFdMkts .10g | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| RichsCo 1.45 | 61 | 59⅝ | 61 | +1¼ |
| RidderPubicat .32 | 23⅝ | 21¾ | 23⅝ | +1⅞ |
| RipleyCo .16 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17¼ | + ½ |
| RivalMfg .80 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| RoadwayExp .40 | 49 | 47⅝ | 49 | +1½ |
| Robbins&Myers 1.20 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| RobertsJohn .30g | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Robo Wash | 4 | 3½ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Rocket Rsrch | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| RockyMt NG | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| Roseion Ind | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ¼ |
| RQOTRONinc s | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Rouse Co | 50⅝ | 49⅛ | 50½ | + ⅝ |
| Rowan Ind | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ¼ |
| RoweFurn 1a | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| Royal Castle Sys | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Ruddick Corp | 7 | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ½ |
| RussellStover .80 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | + ⅛ |
| SCI Systems | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SMC Invest .15g | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| SW Indust .20g | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Sadlier Inc | 3⅞ | 3 | 3½ | |
| SafeFlight Inst | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Saga Adminst | 27 | 25⅝ | 27 | +1¼ |
| SamsoniteCp .20a | 13⅝ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| SantaAnitaCon 2 | 50 | 49 | 50 | +1 |
| SaulRlEst .61g | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| SaundersLeasg .10 | 12½ | 11¾ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| SavOnDrugs .10g | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | +1 |
| SavanahFdIn 2a | 63 | 59 | 63 | +2 |
| Scan Data | 14⅞ | 13⅝ | 14⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Scantlin Electrn | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ | +1 |
| Schieldahl | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Schott Indust | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Scientific Comp | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| Scope | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 20¼ | + ½ |
| Scripto Inc | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Sea World | 37 | 34⅝ | 35 | + ⅞ |
| SealedPower 1 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| SearleGD pf.80 | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅞ | + ½ |
| SeawayFood .20b | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | + ¼ |
| SeesCandy 1 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | +2¼ |
| Seismic Compts | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ½ |
| Seneca Foods | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Sensitron | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | — ½ |
| Sensormatic | 20⅝ | 17¼ | 19⅝ | +2¼ |
| Service Group | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Servico Inc | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| SevenUpCo .80 | 64⅝ | 62¾ | 64⅝ | +1⅞ |
| Seversky Electro | 7⅝ | 6¾ | 7¼ | + ½ |
| ShakespeareCo .20 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10⅝ | +1¼ |
| Sharehldrs Cap | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ShatterprfGl .50 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ShatterCorp Am | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| SherwoodDiv Svc | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ShopRite Foods | 11 | 10½ | 11 | +1¼ |
| ShopRiteFd pf2.04 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | +1 |
| Shorewood Corp | 12⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅞ | +1 |
| Siliconix Inc | 13⅞ | 12¼ | 13⅞ | + ⅞ |
| SilverKingMin t | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| Simon & Schuster | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅝ | — ¼ |
| Small Busn Inv | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| SmithTransfer .60 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | + ¾ |
| Smithfield Foods | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Snap on Tools 1.10 | 61½ | 60 | 61½ | +1 |
| SonocoProds .80 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ | |
| Soundscriber Cp | 3½ | 2¾ | 3½ | + ¾ |
| Southn Airwys | 5⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅝ |
| Southn Bakeries | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | — ⅝ |
| SouthmCalWat 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| SouthnConnGs 2.44 | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ | + ¼ |
| Southnindust 1 | 19⅝ | 18½ | 19 | + ⅜ |
| SouthnNEngT 2.60 | 38⅝ | 37¼ | 37¾ | + ⅛ |
| SouthlandCp .20 | 35⅝ | 33 | 34⅝ | +1⅝ |
| Sthwst Factories | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| SthwstGasCp 1 | 16⅝ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | + ⅜ |
| SthwstGasProd .40g | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Sthwstn Drug .90 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 15¼ | + ½ |
| Sthwstn Resrch | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Sovereign Cp | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Sovereign Ind | 1⅞ | 1¼ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Spacerays | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Spangind .86g | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| SpencerFds .25 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ½ |
| Spertl Drug | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8½ | + ½ |
| Spiral Metal | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | |
| Springfld GasLt 1.24 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | + ½ |
| StaRiteInd .60 | 16¾ | 15¾ | 16¼ | — ½ |
| Stanadyne 1.40 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| StdRegister 1 | 20¾ | 18¾ | 20¾ | +2 |
| StanleyHomePds .90 | 32 | 31 | 31 | —1 |
| StateMutInv .31g | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Steak n Shake | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | |
| Steiber Ind | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | + ½ |
| SterlingStrs .25g | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| Sterner Lighting | 21⅝ | 20¾ | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| Stirling Homex | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 19¼ | — ⅜ |
| StrwbridgClth 1.20b | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | |
| Success Motivation | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| SugardaleFds .16 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | + ½ |
| Sunlite Oil Ltd | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | +1⅞ |
| SuperiorEl .24b | 22⅞ | 21½ | 22½ | +1 |
| Supreme Equip | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | —1 |
| Sykes Datatronics | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Synercon Cp | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ½ |
| SzaboFoodSvc | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| TDA Ind | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| TIME DC .15g | 21⅞ | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | + ⅝ |
| TabProds .05g | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ⅝ |
| Taco Bell | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Tally Corp | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Tampaxinc 4 | 248½ | 264½ | 269½ | +4½ |
| Tassette Inc | 23¾ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | + ⅝ |
| TaxCorp Am | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Taylor Intl | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TaylorWine 1.28 | 104 | 96 | 104 | +5½ |
| Technical Publishng | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Technologyinc .03e | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| TecumsehPd 2.80 | 187 | 178 | 187 | +10 |
| TejonRanch .05g | 33⅞ | 33 | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| Tele Communcains | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ½ |
| Telecom | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Telecor Inc | 38⅞ | 36¼ | 38⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Telecredit Inc | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —1 |
| TelUtilWash t | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | + ½ |
| Tv Communications | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| TennaniCo .19g | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| TennNatGas .72 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| TexasAmer Oil | 2⅛ | 1¾ | 2⅛ | + ⅜ |
| TexasInt Airl | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Texscan Corp | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ½ |
| ThalhimerBro .50 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | + ¼ |
| ThermAir Mfg | 5⅞ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | +1⅛ |
| Thermal Power | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅝ |
| Tiffany&Co .20 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Tilco Inc | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Time Ind | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| TipperaryLd Exp | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Titan Group | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Todhunter Intl | 11¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¾ |
| Tolley Intl Cp | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Topper Corp | 16 | 14 | 16 | +2 |
| Topsys Intl | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| TowleManuf .56 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Tracor Computg | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| Tracor Inc | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10½ | +1¼ |
| Traid Corp | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| TanscGsPL 1.12 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17½ | + ⅝ |
| TanscMot Inn | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| Tansconti Oil | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | + ½ |
| Tansmation Inc | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Tansocean Oil | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | |
| TemcoMfg 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| TiSouthMt .45g | 25⅝ | 23¾ | 25⅝ | +1⅝ |
| TiSouth Mtginv un | 29⅞ | 27⅞ | 29⅞ | +2 |
| TiWall Cont | 6¼ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅞ |
| Tiangle Cop | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| TiangleMob Hom | 5½ | 5 | 5 | — ½ |
| Tico Pod 1a | 36¼ | 34¼ | 35¼ | +1¾ |
| Tidal Indust | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Tinity In .56 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¾ | |
| Thon Oil Gas | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Tufico Cop | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅞ |
| TwinDiscClutch 1 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | + ¼ |
| Tyson Foods | 9⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅞ |
| UNI Capital .24 | 49⅞ | 48¾ | 49⅞ | +1¼ |
| Unitec Ind | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ⅜ |
| UnitAtTheat .20 | 13⅝ | 11¼ | 13¼ | +2⅜ |
| UnitConvales Hosp | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| UnitData Cts | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| UnitIlum 2.08 | 29⅞ | 28½ | 29¾ | +1¼ |
| Unit Intl | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| UnitMcGill .05e | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| Unit Ovelon | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| USBanknote .30b | 10⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅞ | +1⅛ |
| US Envelope .60 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| US Suga 2 | 52 | 47 | 52 | +6 |
| US TuckLines 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| Unitek Cop | 17½ | 16¼ | 17½ | +1 |
| UnivFoods 1b | 27¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| UnivPub & Distib | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Univ Tel | 7⅝ | 6¼ | 7½ | +1 |
| UppePenPw 1.60 | 24 | 22½ | 24 | +1⅝ |
| Utilities&Ind t | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| Vail Assoc | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | + ⅜ |
| ValleyFoge Cop | 9⅝ | 7¾ | 9⅝ | +1⅝ |
| ValleyGas .76 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Valmont Ind | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | + ¾ |
| ValueLinesDev .11g | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| VanDusenAi .40 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| VanDyk Reseach | 18¾ | 17 | 18¾ | +1 |
| VanSandes .20 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| Vaadyne Ind | 5¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | —1 |
| Velcoind .16 | 20½ | 18¾ | 20½ | +2¼ |
| VenionCp .40 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 23¾ | —1⅝ |
| VemontAm .60 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | |
| VictoyMkts .40 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| VaChemical .56 | 17¾ | 16¼ | 17¾ | + ⅝ |
| Vista Int | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Vitamon Inc | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Vogue Instum | 9 | 8¼ | 9 | + ⅝ |
| VolumeShoeCp .48 | 47¾ | 46 | 47¾ | — ¼ |
| Wabash Cons | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ½ |
| Wadswoth Pub | 20½ | 19¼ | 20½ | +1¼ |
| Waitt & Bond | 21⅜ | 18½ | 21⅜ | +4 |
| Waldbaum 1 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾ | ⅝+ |
| Walke Scott | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Wallace Sam P | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| WalteReade Ogan | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| WaneElec .34 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10 | —1⅛ |
| WashawH Sons | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| Wawick Elec | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| WashNatGas 1 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Wash Scientif | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Wata Teatment | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ½ |
| WayneMfg .32 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| Webb Resouces | 10 | 9 | 9¼ | — ⅞ |
| WeedenCo .40a | 27⅛ | 25¼ | 26 | — ½ |
| WehCop .60 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | + ¾ |
| WghtWtchsInt .10g | 16⅞ | 15⅞ | 16⅝ | + ⅝ |
| WeingatenJ .40 | 10½ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Weisfieldsinc .46 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅝ |
| Weldotan | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| WellingtnMgt 1 | 25½ | 24 | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| WellsFagMtg .62g | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| WellsGadEl .60 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Wene Contl | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Westchest Cp | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Westcoast Pod | 12¼ | 11¼ | 12¼ | +1 |
| WestnCo NoAm | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| WestnKyG 1.20 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| WestnMtgIn .31g | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | + ½ |
| WestnOil Shale | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3½ | + ⅝ |
| WestnPublishg .36b | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| WestnStd Uanium | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Wesgate Calif | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| WestmindCoal .80 | 33⅞ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Welsons Cop | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| WetteauFds .44b | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | +1⅛ |
| White Shield | 10¼ | 9½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| Wien Cons All | 6¼ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | + ⅝ |
| WenCont pf.61g | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Westn Gea | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| WigwamSt .05g | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Wiley&Sons .36 | 32½ | 28½ | 32½ | +4⅛ |
| Willamette .25g | 26¼ | 24¼ | 26¼ | +1⅝ |
| WilsonFght .40 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Wiltek Inc | 36¼ | 31½ | 36¼ | +5¼ |
| Wings&Whls Exp | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Winston Mills | 19¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —2⅛ |
| Winston NK | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Winte Jack | 23¾ | 23 | 23½ | + ½ |
| WinlePkTel .88 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| WisconsinPw&Lt 1.40 | 21⅝ | 20 | 21⅝ | —1⅛ |
| WiscRlEsIT .40g | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Wolf Cop | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| WolvPetonx .40a | 10½ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | + ¾ |
| WoodwdLothp 1.10 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| WoodwadGov 3a | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Woldwide Enegy | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| WightWE .14 | 22¾ | 20 | 22¾ | +3 |
| Yadney Elec | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| YellowFght .72 | 41⅞ | 40⅞ | 41⅝ | +1 |
| Younke8 1.05 | 27½ | 26½ | 27¾ | + ¼ |
| Zenith Funding | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Zenith Labs | 18¼ | 14 | 18 | +3⅞ |
| ZionsUtahBn .72 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | +1 |

## Domestic Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abex Cp 8¾s77 | 28 | 103 | 102 | 103 | |
| AcmeMt 9⅞s90 | 38 | 112 | 109 | 109 | −½ |
| AirRed 3⅞s87 | 79 | 87⅝ | 82½ | 83 | +⅜ |
| AlaPow 9s2000 | 129 | 106½ | 105 | 106 | |
| AlaPow 3¼s72 | 60 | 98 11-16 | 98 11-16 | 98 11-16 | |
| Alaska Int 6s96 | 189 | 101½ | 99¾ | 100½ | −½ |
| Alexand 5½s96 | 201 | 102½ | 101 | 101 | −1 |
| AlleghL cv4s8 | 60 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +2 |
| AlldCh 5.20s91 | 8 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | −3¼ |
| AlliedCh 3½s78 | 7 | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| AlliedPd 7s84 | 19 | 74 | 73⅞ | 74 | −⅜ |
| AlldSt cv4½s81 | 8 | 122⅛ | 120 | 121 | |
| AlldSt cv4½s92 | 137 | 92 | 90 | 92 | +1¾ |
| AlldSup 5¾s87 | 379 | 65¾ | 60⅞ | 61 | −3¼ |
| Alcoa 6s92 | 52 | 84 | 83⅝ | 84 | |
| Alcoa cv5¼s91 | 233 | 92½ | 88½ | 92½ | +4 |
| Alcoa 4¼s82 | 14 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | |
| Alcoa 3⅞s83 | 39 | 74½ | 73 | 74½ | +1½ |
| Alcoa 3s79 | 25 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | −⅜ |
| AluCan 9½s95 | 128 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ | +¼ |
| AluCan 4½s80 | 2 | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | −⅛ |
| Amerce cv5s92 | 17 | 77½ | 76¼ | 77½ | +1¼ |
| AmrHes 6¾s96 | 370 | 84 | 83⅝ | 83½ | −⅛ |
| AmAirFilt 6s90 | 220 | 133 | 126 | 133 | +7 |
| AAirFilt 4⅞s87 | 47 | 186⅜ | 176¼ | 186⅜ | +10⅛ |
| AmAirlin 11s88 | 214 | 107⅞ | 105⅝ | 107⅞ | +2¼ |
| AmAirl 10⅞s88 | 61 | 106 | 105 | 106 | +⅛ |
| AmAirlin 10s89 | 94 | 102 | 101 | 101½ | |
| AAirl cv5½s91 | 216 | 104½ | 102 | 104½ | +1½ |
| AAirl cv4¼s92 | 406 | 82 | 77 | 78⅞ | +½ |
| Am Airl cv4s90 | 144 | 96⅛ | 94¼ | 95⅛ | −1⅜ |
| ABrand 8⅞s75 | 108 | 108 | 105½ | 105½ | −2½ |
| ABrand 5⅝s92 | 7 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | −1⅞ |
| ABrand 4⅜s90 | 16 | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | |
| ABrndsOv fn8s | 8 | 99¾ | 98½ | 99¾ | |
| AmBdcst 5s93 | 210 | 112⅜ | 109½ | 111¾ | +1⅝ |
| AmCan 7⅝2001 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| AmCan 4⅞s90 | 20 | 70⅛ | 69 | 70⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ADist cv4⅝s86 | 12 | 68½ | 68 | 68½ | |
| AmExpt 5¼s93 | 297 | 40 | 38½ | 39 | −¾ |
| AForPw 5s2030 | 66 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | |
| AmFP 4.80s87 | 52 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | −⅞ |
| AHoist 5¼s93 | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | −1 |
| AmInv 9½s76 | 102 | 104½ | 103⅞ | 104½ | +1 |
| AmInv 8¾s89 | 8 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | −1½ |
| AMfiClx 8½s96 | 30 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| AMfiClx 7½s78 | 36 | 101½ | 100½ | 100½ | −½ |
| ASmelt 4⅝s88 | 65 | 67¼ | 66 | 66 | −1½ |
| AmSug 5.30s93 | 30 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | |
| ASug 5.30s93r | 15 | 69 | 68½ | 69 | |
| AmT&T 8¾xw | 2329 | 108½ | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | +⅛ |
| ATT 8.70s2002 | 952 | 107 | 106 | 106½ | +⅜ |
| AT&T 7.75s77 | 428 | 103½ | 102¾ | 102¾ | −⅝ |
| AT&T 7s2001 | 891 | 93 | 92 | 92½ | +½ |
| AT&T 4⅜s85 | 299 | 74⅛ | 73 | 73⅞ | +⅜ |
| AT&T 3⅞s90 | 36 | 65 | 64⅝ | 64½ | |
| AT&T 3⅜s73 | 145 | 94½ | 94 | 94 | |
| AT&T 3¼s84 | 37 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65 | |
| AT&T 2⅞s87 | 50 | 58½ | 57¼ | 58½ | +1¼ |
| AT&T 2¾s75 | 338 | 85⅞ | 85 | 85¼ | +¼ |
| AT&T 2¾s80 | 94 | 70⅞ | 70⅛ | 70¼ | +¼ |
| AT&T 2⅝s82 | 17 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | |
| AT&T 2⅝s86 | 149 | 58 | 57 | 57¾ | +¾ |
| AmTob 3¼s77 | 14 | 84 | 82⅝ | 84 | +2⅛ |
| AMF In 4¼s81 | 86 | 82 | 79¾ | 81⅝ | +⅛ |
| Amfac 5¼s94 | 53 | 99 | 97¾ | 97¾ | −1¼ |
| Ampex 5½s94 | 367 | 72 | 69 | 70½ | +2¼ |
| Anheusr 6s92 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | −1 |
| AnnArbor 4s95 | 7 | 33⅛ | 33½ | 33½ | −½ |
| ApcoOil 5⅝s81 | 7 | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ | +1 |
| ApcoOil cv5s88 | 68 | 95¾ | 94½ | 94½ | −½ |
| APL Cp 5⅝s88 | 9 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | −½ |
| AppalPow 9s75 | 84 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | +½ |
| AppalP 8⅝s76 | 5 | 106 | 106 | 106 | +2 |
| Ariz PS 8.50s75 | 89 | 104⅝ | 103 | 104½ | +1 |
| ArlansDSt 6s94 | 152 | 60 | 58½ | 60 | +1 |
| Armco 8.70s95 | 25 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | −1½ |
| Armco 8.25s75 | 32 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | −1⅞ |
| Armco 4.35s84 | 5 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| Armour 5s84 | 33 | 68 | 67¼ | 68 | +½ |
| Armr cv4½s83 | 49 | 138 | 131⅜ | 138 | +10½ |
| ArmsRu 8⅝s96 | 30 | 99 | 97 | 99 | +1 |
| ArmR cv4½s87 | 23 | 77⅞ | 75½ | 77⅞ | +2½ |
| AshldOil 8.80s | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | −1½ |
| AshlO cv4¾s93 | 105 | 72½ | 70½ | 72½ | +1⅛ |
| AssoCp 9¼s90 | 150 | 103 | 101½ | 102 | |
| AssoCp 8½s77 | 55 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100¾ | +⅜ |
| AssoInv 7⅝s88 | 3 | 88 | 85 | 85 | −3 |
| AssoInv 5¼s77 | 5 | 91 | 91 | 91 | −1 |
| AssoInv 5¼s77 | 8 | 85⅛ | 84⅝ | 85⅛ | +2 |
| AssoInv 5⅛s79 | 3 | 78⅛ | 78¼ | 78¼ | |
| AssoInv 4⅝s85 | 27 | 63⅛ | 62⅛ | 63⅛ | −4⅛ |
| AssoInv 4⅝s76 | 3 | 84 | 84 | 84 | −½ |
| AssoInv 4½s83 | 26 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +⅜ |
| AssoInv 4⅜s84 | 27 | 63⅛ | 62¾ | 62¾ | −1¼ |
| AtchT&SF 4s95 | 36 | 60⅛ | 59⅜ | 59⅛ | +¼ |

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AtchTSF 4s95r | 65 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| Atchison 4s95st | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| AtlCstL 4.95s88 | 4 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | |
| AtlCstL 4⅝s88 | 7264 | 64 | 64 | | −1½ |
| AtlCstL 4⅛s72 | 10 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | −1¼ |
| AtRch 8⅝s2000 | 129 | 106¾ | 105⅞ | 106 | +½ |
| AtlRich 7.70s | 5 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ | +¾ |
| AtlRich 7s76 | 415 | 100⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | −¼ |
| Atl Rich 5⅜s97 | 33 | 80½ | 79½ | 79½ | −1½ |
| ATO Inc 4⅜s87 | 62 | 53 | 51 | 52⅛ | −⅞ |
| Aurora 4⅜s80 | 20 | 75 | 74 | 74 | −1 |
| AutoC cv4⅞s81 | 131 | 111½ | 110½ | 111 | |
| AvcoDlia 11s90 | 136 | 105½ | 104 | 105 | +¾ |
| AvcoDla 9¼s89 | 5 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | −⅛ |
| Avco Cp 7½s93 | 187 | 73 | 70⅝ | 73 | +½ |
| Avco Cp 5½s93 | 190 | 61½ | 59 | 60 | |
| AvcoFin 9¼s90 | 16 | 99 | 96 | 96 | −3 |
| AvcoFin 8⅞s77 | 155 | 94 | 93 | 93 | −1 |
| AvcoFin 7⅞s89 | 43 | 80¼ | 79⅛ | 79½ | −3½ |
| Balt GE 8⅝s75 | 103 | 109 | 106 | 106¼ | −2¾ |
| Balt GE 8½s74 | 15 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | −1¼ |
| BaltGE 4s93 | 10 | 63½ | 62⅞ | 63½ | +½ |
| BaltGE 3¼s90 | 8 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| B&O 11s77 | 118 | 111 | 110 | 111 | −½ |
| B&O cv4½s10f | 61 | 52½ | 48½ | 52½ | +2 |
| B&O cv4½s10A | 70 | 46¼ | 44¾ | 44¾ | −¼ |
| B&O 4¼s95 | 30 | 48⅝ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | −⅜ |
| B&O 4s80 | 24 | 62¾ | 62 | 62 | +½ |
| BangP 8¼s94 | 6 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79⅛ | −⅞ |
| BangP 5¼s92 | 123 | 56 | 55½ | 56 | +⅛ |
| Bk NY 6¼s94 | 109 | 112 | 109 | 111 | −4 |
| BankTr 6⅝s78 | 5 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | +½ |
| BaxLab 4⅝s90 | 170 | 105 | 102½ | 105 | +1¾ |
| BaxLab cv4s87 | 18 | 185 | 177 | 185 | +5 |
| Beaunit 4¼s90 | 61 | 72½ | 70⅝ | 72 | +1½ |
| BectonD 5s89 | 139 | 85¾ | 84½ | 85 | +1 |
| BectonD 4⅞s88 | 230 | 90½ | 86 | 90½ | +4 |
| BeechA 4⅝s93 | 38 | 62 | 59¼ | 62 | +2 |
| BelcoP 4⅝s88 | 145 | 61½ | 59⅝ | 61 | +1 |
| Belden cv8s90 | 51 | 107 | 105 | 106 | +1 |
| BellTPa 8⅜s | 63 | 107⅞ | 107 | 107½ | −½ |
| Bemis 6⅝s92 | 40 | 76 | 75⅝ | 76 | −2¼ |
| Bendix 6⅝s92 | 4 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | +½ |
| Benef 9⅝s75-78 | 226 | 106⅜ | 105 | 106 | +1 |
| BenefCp 8½s76 | 9 | 103½ | 102½ | 103½ | +⅞ |
| BenfFin 4⅞s81 | 7 | 76½ | 75½ | 75½ | −2⅜ |
| Berkey 5⅝s86 | 246 | 74½ | 72½ | 74 | −½ |
| Beth Stl 9s2000 | 178 | 106⅞ | 106 | 105⅞ | |
| BethSt 5.40s92 | 59 | 76⅛ | 74 | 76⅛ | −⅝ |
| BethSt 4½s90 | 15 | 68¾ | 66½ | 68¾ | +2¼ |
| BethStl 3¼s80 | 4 | 71 | 71 | 71 | −½ |
| BigThre 5¾s90 | 5 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | −¼ |
| Black D cv4s92 | 37 | 246 | 240 | 246 | +24⅞ |
| BoisCas 10s75 | 712 | 103½ | 101 | 103½ | +1⅞ |
| Borden 5⅝s97 | 5 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +½ |
| BorgW 5½s92 | 7 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| vjBos&Me 6s70 | 95 | 35 | 34 | 35 | +1 |
| vjBosM 4½s70f | 37 | 16 | 15 | 16 | +1½ |
| Bran 5⅝s86xw | 188 | 58¾ | 58 | 58¼ | +¾ |
| BdwyHa 8¼s96 | 86 | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | |
| BrkUnG 9½s95 | 11 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ | +½ |
| Brwn Sh 6½s78 | 25 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | +⅛ |
| Bruns cv4½s81 | 94 | 86¾ | 85¼ | 86 | +¾ |
| Budd cv5⅞s94 | 15 | 76 | 75 | 75¾ | +1½ |
| BudgtF 6s2010 | 20 | 57 | 56 | 56 | −⅞ |
| BudgetInd 6s88 | 35 | 57⅛ | 56½ | 56⅝ | −½ |
| Bulova cv6s90 | 10 | 83 | 82¼ | 82¼ | −1¾ |
| BurlNor 8½s96 | 15 | 100¼ | 99½ | 100¼ | +¾ |
| Burl In cv5s91 | 20 | 108 | 105⅛ | 108 | |
| Burroughs 9s75 | 37 | 107 | 106½ | 106¾ | +¼ |
| Burrghs 4⅝s94 | 135 | 106⅞ | 103¼ | 106¾ | +2¾ |
| BW Acc 9½s75 | 25 | 105 | 105 | 105 | −1 |
| CanPac 4sperp | 12 | 50 | 46¼ | 50 | +1½ |
| CPac fnaperp | 11 | 47 | 45½ | 45½ | |
| CarTT 9¼s2000 | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| CaroTT 5¾s88 | 8 | 95 | 94½ | 95 | −1 |
| Carrier 5¼s89 | 200 | 102 | 101 | 101 | +¼ |
| CastCke 5⅝s94 | 86 | 80⅛ | 77¾ | 78 | −1 |
| CaterT 5.30s92 | 34 | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| CaterT 5⅜s86 | 4 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| CaterTr 5s77 | 72 | 92 | 90¼ | 90⅞ | −⅛ |
| Ceco 4.75s88 | 28 | 85 | 84 | 84⅝ | −⅜ |
| Celanese 4s90 | 94 | 88 | 84½ | 88 | +3½ |
| Celanes 3½s76 | 12 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | +⅛ |
| Cen Ga 4s95 | 2 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| CenHudG 5⅝78 | 15 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| CenNYPw 3s74 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | +⅜ |
| vjCRRNJ 3¼s | 42 | 29⅞ | 28½ | 28½ | −1⅜ |
| CenSoya 6⅝s93 | 5 | 83 | 83 | 83 | +3½ |
| CentTel 9¼s95 | 51 | 107 | 106 | 107 | +⅛ |
| Cessna 3⅞s92 | 32 | 90 | 89 | 90 | −⅛ |
| Chadbrn 6½s89 | 32 | 69 | 68 | 68½ | |
| Champ 4½s84 | 7 | 117¾ | 110¼ | 117¾ | +6¼ |
| ChampS 5⅝s92 | 11 | 82¼ | 82 | 82 | |
| ChaseB 4⅞s93 | 159 | 97½ | 95½ | 95½ | −2 |
| ChaseT 6¼s90 | 59 | 200 | 188¼ | 197 | +3 |
| Chelsea 5¼s93 | 40 | 65 | 61 | 61¾ | +1¾ |
| Chemefrn 9s94 | 37 | 101 | 99⅛ | 101 | +1 |
| ChmNY 5⅞96 | 126 | 94 | 92½ | 93½ | |
| ChesOh 4½s92 | 7 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | −½ |
| ChesOh 3⅞s73 | 34 | 93½ | 92¼ | 93¼ | +1½ |
| ChesOh 3½s96D | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | |
| ChesOh 3½s96E | 3 | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53½ | |
| CO RA2nd4s89 | 3 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | +⅛ |
| ChiGW 4½s38f | 10 | 38 | 36 | 38 | +2 |
| ChiGW 4s88 | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| ChiI&L 4s83f | 5 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | +⅛ |
| CMYP 5s2055f | 102 | 31¼ | 28½ | 30⅛ | −¾ |
| CMSP 4½s19f | 4 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | +¾ |
| CMSP 4½s44f | 42 | 34 | 32 | 34 | +1½ |
| CMSP 4s94 | 16 | 46 | 44⅞ | 46 | +1¾ |
| ChiRIP 4½s95f | 37 | 29 | 28 | 28½ | −1 |
| Ch&WInd 4⅝82 | 3 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | +⅜ |
| ChockF 4½s81 | 2 | 69 | 69 | 69 | −⅛ |
| ChrisCraft 6s89 | 74 | 61 | 60 | 60 | −⅞ |
| Chryslr 8⅞s95 | 145 | 101 | 100 | 101 | +1 |
| Chryslr 8¾s75 | 205 | 103½ | 102 | 102 | −1 |
| ChryFin 7¾s74 | 227 | 97¼ | 96⅝ | 96¾ | |
| ChryFin 7⅝s86 | 729 | 74 | 73½ | 74 | +½ |
| CIC Ind 11s75 | 32 | 107¾ | 106⅛ | 107 | +1 |
| CinG&E 2¾s75 | 25 | 85 | 84 | 84 | −1⅞ |
| CinUnT 2¾s74 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| CIT Fin 6⅞s77 | 52 | 99 | 98 | 98⅝ | −1 |
| CIT Fin 4¼s71 | 145 | 99 19-32 | 99 5-32 | 99 19-32 | +7-16 |
| CitiesSvc 7.65 | 20 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| CitiesSvc 7s78 | 122 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99⅞ | |
| CitieSvc 6⅛s97 | 19 | 83½ | 83 | 83 | −½ |
| CitiesSvc 3s77 | 21 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | |
| CityInv 7½s98 | 513 | 140½ | 130 | 138 | +7 |
| ClarkCre 8.80s | 65 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ | +¾ |
| CCC&SL 5s93 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| CCC&SL 4½s77 | 81 | 19 | 18¼ | 18¼ | −½ |
| CCC&SL 4s93 | 31 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | −3 |
| CCCCWM 4s91 | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | −⅛ |
| ClevElIll 9s75 | 57 | 108⅞ | 106¾ | 106¾ | −1½ |
| ClevElIll 8¾s | 76 | 108 | 106⅛ | 108 | +½ |
| ClevElIll 8⅝s91 | 13 | 104 | 103½ | 104 | +½ |
| ClevElIl 7⅞s70 | 22 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | −1 |
| Cluett cv4½s84 | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | −2 |
| CNA Finl 8½95 | 10 | 102 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | +⅜ |
| CollinsR 4⅞s87 | 296 | 52½ | 51 | 51½ | −1 |
| ColoF cv4⅞s77 | 34 | 93¾ | 92½ | 93¾ | +¾ |
| ColuGas 9⅛s95 | 25 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ | |
| ColumGas 9s94 | 11 | 110 | 108 | 110 | +2 |
| ColuGas 8¾s95 | 92 | 105 | 103½ | 104 | +1 |
| ColuGas 8⅞s96 | 77 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 | −½ |
| ColuGas 5¼s85 | 9 | 75¾ | 75⅛ | 75⅜ | +⅛ |
| ColumGas 5s82 | 13 | 81 | 80¾ | 81 | +½ |
| ColuGas 4⅞s83 | 7 | 76½ | 76¼ | 75¼ | −¼ |
| ColuGas 4⅝s83 | 49 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | −3¼ |
| ColuGas 3⅞s81 | 2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| ColuGas 3⅝s80 | 4 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +1 |
| ColuPict 5¾s94 | 149 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | −⅜ |
| ColuPict 4⅜s87 | 35 | 69 | 67¼ | 69 | +3 |
| ColuSOE 9s75 | 65 | 105⅞ | 105 | 105 | +1 |
| ComlCr 6⅞s77 | 82 | 96½ | 96 | 96 | −1 |
| ComlSol 4½s91 | 129 | 63 | 59½ | 62 | +2 |
| ComEd 8¾s75 | 35 | 108⅞ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | +⅛ |
| ComwEd 8s75 | 122 | 105⅝ | 103¼ | 103¼ | −¾ |
| ComEd 7¾s76 | 72 | 104½ | 100⅜ | 101⅞ | −2⅛ |
| ComwEd 3s77 | 72 | 82 | 80⅞ | 81¼ | −¾ |
| ComwEd 3s99 | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | −5¼ |
| ComOil 4¼s92 | 54 | 70½ | 68½ | 69¼ | +1¼ |
| ComptrScl 6s94 | 309 | 68⅛ | 66 | 67 | +¼ |
| ConMtg 6¾s90 | 14 | 139 | 137 | 137 | −1 |
| ConnGMg 6s96 | 259 | 98½ | 96 | 97 | |
| ConEdis 5s87 | 25 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | +⅜ |
| ConEdis 5s90 | 18 | 69⅛ | 69 | 69 | |
| ConEdis 4⅝s93 | 16 | 59¾ | 59 | 59¾ | −⅞ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s91 | 44 | 62 | 60⅝ | 62 | +2 |
| ConEd 4⅝s92V | 18 | 59 | 58 | 58⅛ | +⅛ |
| ConE 4⅝s92W | 20 | 60¾ | 58 | 50 | −⅜ |
| ConEdis 4¼s86 | 25 | 65 | 62¼ | 62¼ | −1¾ |
| ConEdis 4s88 | 57 | 60 | 58 | 60 | +2 |
| ConEdis 3⅝s86 | 36 | 50 | 58 | 58 | −1⅜ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s82 | 19 | 66½ | 64½ | 66½ | +1½ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s84 | 5 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | −2 |
| ConEdis 3⅝s85 | 64 | 59 | 58 | 58 | −1 |
| ConEdis 3½s81 | 41 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | −⅛ |
| ConEdis 3s72 | 74 | 96 | 95 | 95⅛ | |
| ConEdis 2¾s72 | 5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| ConEdis 2¾s82 | 15 | 60½ | 60⅛ | 60½ | |
| ConEdis 2⅝s77 | 2 | 76 | 76 | 76 | +1½ |
| ConNGas 9s95 | 32 | 108⅝ | 106¼ | 108⅝ | +2⅛ |
| ConNG 8⅝s96 | 28 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103⅞ | +⅜ |
| ConNG 8¼s94 | 3 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | +1½ |
| ConNG 7¾s94 | 46 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | |
| ConNG 6⅛s92 | 3 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +1⅛ |
| ConNGas 5s82 | 12 | 79¾ | 79⅝ | 79¾ | −¼ |
| ConNGas 5s85 | 10 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | +⅜ |
| ConNG 4⅝s86 | 5 | 72 | 72 | 72 | +1½ |
| ConNG 4⅝s88 | 2 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| ConNG 3½s79 | 6 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | −1 |
| ConPw 8¾s76 | 135 | 108⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅝ | −⅜ |
| ConsP 8⅝s2000 | 45 | 106⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | −⅞ |
| ConPw 7⅜s99 | 63 | 98½ | 96 | 98 | |
| ConPw 6⅞s98 | 5 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ConPw 6⅝s98 | 34 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | +⅞ |
| ConPw 5⅞s96 | 11 | 82⅝ | 82 | 82⅝ | +⅝ |
| ConPw 4⅝s90 | 3 | 69 | 69 | 69 | −⅞ |
| ConPw 4⅝s91 | 14 | 69 | 69 | 69 | −¾ |
| ConPw 4½s88 | 16 | 69½ | 67⅞ | 69½ | +2 |
| ConPw 2⅞s75 | 88 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | −1¼ |
| ContAirl 3½s92 | 130 | 55 | 54 | 54 | −3 |
| ContBk 4⅝s83 | 22 | 214½ | 214 | 214½ | −3 |
| ContCan 8½s90 | 52 | 108 | 106⅞ | 107 | +⅛ |
| ContCan 5¼s85 | 30 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | −4½ |
| ContMtg 6¾s90 | 288 | 96½ | 93¾ | 96½ | +1½ |
| Crane Co 7s94 | 321 | 76 | 74½ | 75¾ | +1¾ |
| Cont Tel 9⅝s75 | 45 | 108 | 106 | 106 | −1 |
| ContDat 5⅝s87 | 8 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | −⅛ |
| CraneCo 6½s92 | 5 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| ContOil 3s84 | 13 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | −½ |
| ContOil 7½s99 | 9 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| CopwSll cv5s79 | 9 | 78½ | 78 | 78 | −2 |
| Crane Co 7s93 | 5 | 79 | 79 | 79 | +1 |
| CoopLab 7½s91 | 86 | 121 | 119 | 119½ | −1¼ |
| Crane cv5s93 | 299 | 90 | 84½ | 88 | +3 |
| CredFin 9⅝s75 | 40 | 105 | 104½ | 106 | +1¾ |
| CrockNat 5⅛s96 | 645 | 92 | 91 | 91½ | |
| CrowColl 4s92 | 49 | 65 | 64 | 64 | −⅞ |
| CrwnCk 4⅞s88 | 5 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +¼ |
| Crucible 6⅞s92 | 35 | 73⅞ | 72¼ | 73 | −1½ |
| Cummin 8⅞s95 | 17 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| CyanD fn5⅞s | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| DataPro 5½s87 | 153 | 58½ | 54½ | 58⅝ | +⅛ |
| Dayco 6¼s96 | 180 | 85 | 84 | 85 | +1½ |
| DaycoCp 6s94 | 133 | 70 | 68⅞ | 69 | −1 |
| Dayco 5¾s94 | 5 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | |
| DayHud 9⅞s95 | 6 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | |
| DayHud 7⅝s94 | 5 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | −2¼ |
| DayPL 2⅝s75 | 11 | 83¾ | 83½ | 83¾ | −1¼ |
| DeereCo 4½s83 | 13 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | |
| DeereCr 8⅞s75 | 210 | 104½ | 103¼ | 104½ | +2½ |
| DelaL&W 5s73 | 10 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | −1 |
| DLW 4s-6s2042 | 7 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29⅞ | +⅞ |
| DelmPL 6⅝s97 | 11 | 80⅛ | 80 | 80 | −2⅞ |
| DelMont 5⅝s94 | 63 | 87½ | 86 | 87½ | +1 |
| D&RG 4½s2018 | 31 | 56⅛ | 55½ | 55½ | −⅝ |
| DetEdis 9.15s | 96 | 111⅞ | 109 | 111⅞ | +2⅝ |
| DetEdis 9s99 | 59 | 109¼ | 106½ | 109¼ | +1⅜ |
| DetEdis 8.15s | 63 | 103¼ | 101 | 101⅞ | −⅜ |
| DetEdis 7s76 | 51 | 101⅛ | 99½ | 100 | −½ |
| DetEd 6.40s98 | 5 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | −1½ |
| etEdis 6s96 | 6 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | +4 |
| DetEd 3⅝s76 | 139 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ | −⅛ |
| DetEd 3¼s80 | 4 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| DiaShrk 7¾s94 | 7 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| DiGiorg 5⅜93 | 93 | 96 | 92 | 95 | +3 |
| Dillngh 5½s94 | 165 | 70 | 69 | 69¼ | −½ |
| Diver In 5⅞s93 | 24 | 63 | 60½ | 62¼ | −¾ |
| Doug Airc 5s78 | 55 | 85¼ | 80 | 85 | +10 |
| Dow 8.90s2000 | 167 | 106 | 105 | 106 | +⅜ |
| Dow Ch 8.875s | 13 | 107 | 106¼ | 106¼ | −⅝ |
| DowCh 7.75s99 | 42 | 99¼ | 96¾ | 96¾ | −2¼ |
| DowCh 7.05s98 | 11 | 86 | 85½ | 85½ | −2½ |
| DowCh 4.35s88 | 27 | 67⅛ | 66 | 67⅛ | +⅛ |
| Dresser 9⅝s95 | 20 | 108 | 107 | 108 | +1½ |
| Duplan 5½s94 | 81 | 87⅞ | 85 | 85 | |
| DuqLt 8¾s2000 | 13 | 106⅞ | 106 | 106⅞ | +⅞ |
| DuqsnLt 8¼s76 | 35 | 107 | 106 | 106 | −1 |
| DuqsnLt 2¾s77 | 10 | 78 | 78 | 78 | −1¼ |
| EastAirL 5s92 | 218 | 63½ | 62 | 63 | +½ |
| EastAirL 4¾93 | 174 | 79 | 76½ | 76½ | −3½ |
| EckerdJ 4⅜s88 | 84 | 200 | 184 | 200 | +11 |
| EG&G 3½s87 | 133 | 79 | 75⅛ | 77¾ | +1⅝ |
| ElPasoNG 8½s | 77 | 119 | 118 | 119 | |
| ElPasoNG 6s93 | 25 | 98 | 94 | 98 | +3 |
| EquitLf 6¼s90 | 51 | 107½ | 104½ | 107½ | +2¼ |
| EquityF 9½s90 | 116 | 94 | 92¾ | 93½ | +½ |
| ErieRR 5s2020f | 11 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +1⅞ |
| Erie5s2020f reg | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | −⅜ |
| Erie cv4½s15f | 58 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | +¼ |
| Erie 3½s2000G | 9 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| EssexInt 9¼75 | 97 | 104 | 103 | 103⅛ | −1⅜ |
| sterine 6¼s95 | 59 | 68 | 67 | 68 | +1 |
| EvansP 6¼s94 | 202 | 110 | 109½ | 110 | −3 |
| Extendcre 6s89 | 98 | 103 | 99⅞ | 103 | −2 |
| Fair Ind 4⅛s92 | 81 | 52 | 48½ | 51 | +2 |
| FamFin 9¼s89 | 27 | 103½ | 102¾ | 103½ | +¾ |
| Fanstl 4¾s76 | 5 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | −½ |
| FarahMfg 5s94 | 36 | 110¼ | 109 | 109½ | −½ |
| Fedders 5s96 | 391 | 109½ | 107 | 109 | −½ |
| FedPac 5½s87 | 24 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | −1½ |
| FedDStr 8⅝s95 | 109 | 103 | 102 | 103 | +1 |
| FerroCp 5⅞s92 | 3 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | +1⅜ |
| Fibrbd 4⅜s93 | 64 | 95¾ | 94¾ | 95 | |
| Firestne 3¼s77 | 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +½ |
| FstChiCp 6¼78 | 82 | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95¼ | +1¼ |
| FstMt 9s75-78 | 27 | 104 | 104 | 104 | +½ |
| FstMtge 6¾s85 | 41 | 123½ | 119 | 123 | +3½ |
| FishrFd 6½s94 | 37 | 83¼ | 82¾ | 82¾ | −½ |
| Flintk cv4½s80 | 4 | 80 | 80 | 80 | −⅛ |
| FlaECst 5s2011 | 13 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| FlaPLt 8⅛s75 | 54 | 104 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | −¾ |
| FlyTigr 6.60s80 | 40 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| FMC cv4¼s92 | 157 | 78½ | 77 | 77½ | −½ |
| FoodFair 8⅝96 | 5 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | −1⅜ |
| FoodFair 4s79 | 14 | 75¾ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | +⅝ |
| Ford Mt 8¼s74 | 190 | 105 | 103 | 104¼ | −¾ |
| Ford Mt 8¼s90 | 43 | 104 | 103¼ | 104 | +⅛ |
| FordC 8⅞Apr | 8 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | −2¼ |
| FordCrd 8¾s75 | 459 | 105½ | 102½ | 105½ | −¼ |
| FordCrd 8½s91 | 144 | 102½ | 101½ | 102¼ | +1⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅛s76 | 273 | 103¾ | 103 | 103 | −⅜ |
| FordCrd 6⅞s78 | 245 | 98⅞ | 98 | 98½ | −⅞ |
| ForMcKes 6s94 | 104 | 86 | 85 | 85¼ | +¼ |
| FIWDen 4⅝s82 | 7 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | +1 |
| Frueht 5½s94 | 161 | 94 | 90⅞ | 91½ | +⅞ |
| FruehFin 8.70s | 55 | 103⅝ | 102 | 102½ | −½ |
| FruehFin 7.95s | 168 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99⅞ | +⅝ |
| FuquaIn 7⅝s95 | 150 | 193 | 180 | 189 | +9 |
| FuquaIn 7s88 | 11 | 76 | 75¼ | 76 | +⅞ |
| GAC Cp 5⅞s94 | 310 | 64 | 61 | 63½ | +1½ |
| GAC PCr 12s75 | 299 | 105½ | 104 | 104⅞ | +⅝ |
| GAC Fin 10¼s | 163 | 103 | 101¼ | 102½ | |
| GAC Fin 9½s | 31 | 103 | 102 | 102⅛ | +⅝ |
| GAccept 4⅝s85 | 54 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | −⅜ |
| GenCig 5½s87 | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| GenElec 7½s96 | 508 | 101 | 99¾ | 100 | −1 |
| GenEl 5.30s92 | 25 | 81 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | +1⅞ |
| GenElec 3½s76 | 112 | 89 | 86⅛ | 89 | +2 |
| GnElCr 8¼s75 | 75 | 104⅞ | 104 | 104⅞ | −⅜ |
| GnElCr 7⅛s78 | 204 | 100 | 99⅛ | 99⅞ | −⅛ |
| GenFds 8⅞s90 | 73 | 108⅛ | 107 | 108½ | |
| GenFds 8⅛s75 | 38 | 107¼ | 106⅝ | 107 | −¼ |
| GenFds 3⅝s76 | 15 | 85⅛ | 85¼ | 85¼ | −⅜ |
| GenInst cv5s92 | 62 | 64 | 62½ | 62½ | −1⅛ |
| GenInst 4¼s85 | 34 | 88 | 85 | 88 | −1 |
| GenMill 8⅞s95 | 10 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | |
| GMotAc 8¾s77 | 167 | 108½ | 106⅝ | 108 | +½ |
| GnMotAcc 8s93 | 486 | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅞ | −⅛ |
| GMot Ac7½s90 | 114 | 95¾ | 95 | 95¾ | +½ |
| GMotAc 6¼s88 | 117 | 89⅞ | 86¼ | 86¼ | −2⅝ |
| GnMotAcc 5s77 | 147 | 89⅞ | 89 | 89 | |
| GnMotAcc 5s80 | 167 | 83¼ | 82½ | 83 | −¾ |
| GnMotAcc 5s81 | 84 | 83 | 81⅞ | 82⅞ | +1½ |
| GMotAc 4⅞s87 | 90 | 73½ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | +⅛ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s82 | 104 | 77½ | 75½ | 76 | +½ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s83 | 65 | 75⅞ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | −⅜ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s86 | 63 | 72¼ | 71⅛ | 72¼ | +¾ |
| GMotAc 4½s85 | 113 | 72 | 71¼ | 72 | +⅞ |
| GnMotAcc 4s79 | 96 | 79⅞ | 78½ | 78⅞ | +⅛ |
| GMotAc 3⅝s75 | 204 | 88 | 87 | 87 | −¾ |
| GMotAc 3½s72 | 250 | 98½ | 97⅞ | 98 | |
| GMotCp 3¼s79 | 30 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | +1⅞ |
| GenPU 10¼s74 | 69 | 108⅛ | 107 | 108 | +½ |
| GenPU 10¼s80 | 247 | 108 | 107¼ | 108 | +⅛ |
| GTCal 9⅝s2000 | 41 | 112⅞ | 111 | 11 | + |
| GenTel 4½s77 | 3 | 183 | 181½ | 183 | +7 |
| GenT El 9¾s95 | 32 | 112 | 110 | 112 | +½ |
| GenT El 8¾s76 | 74 | 105⅝ | 105 | 105⅝ | −¼ |
| GenT El 6¼s91 | 144 | 81¾ | 80¾ | 81 | |
| GenTel cv5s92 | 458 | 79½ | 76 | 79 | +3 |
| GenTel cv4s90 | 247 | 72¾ | 69½ | 72 | +2 |
| Genesco 9¼s76 | 92 | 105½ | 102 | 105½ | +1 |
| GaPac 5⅝s94 | 358 | 112 | 109 | 110½ | |
| GaPac 5¼s96 | 461 | 98½ | 96½ | 98 | +2 |
| GaPow 8⅞s2000 | 297 | 107⅞ | 105 | 105½ | −½ |
| GldLew 4⅞s87 | 4 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| GlenAld 7½wi | 1065 | 68½ | 67¼ | 68 | |
| GlenAlden 6s88 | 389 | 57⅞ | 57 | 57⅞ | −½ |
| Goodrch 8¼s94 | 241 | 101½ | 100½ | 101½ | +1¼ |
| Goodrch 4⅝s85 | 5 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | +1½ |
| Goodyear 8.60s | 67 | 104¾ | 103 | 104⅝ | −⅛ |
| GordonJly 5s88 | 46 | 89⅞ | 87½ | 88¾ | +2⅛ |
| Gould 9⅝s95 | 10 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | −¼ |
| Grace cv4¼s90 | 35 | 67¾ | 67 | 67¾ | +¾ |
| Granite 4⅝s94 | 2 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | +⅜ |
| Grant 4⅜s96 | 181 | 105¾ | 103 | 105¼ | +2¼ |
| Grant cv4s90 | 5 | 225 | 225 | 225 | −6½ |
| GtNNek 4¼91 | 10 | 89 | 88 | 88 | −1 |
| GtNorRy 5s73 | 10 | 98 | 96½ | 98 | +1⅝ |
| GtNoRy 4½s76 | 42 | 85 | 83½ | 84⅞ | +1⅜ |
| GNRy 3⅛s90N | 10 | 46½ | 44⅝ | 46½ | +2 |
| GtNR 3⅛s2000 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | −1 |
| GrGiant 4¼s92 | 31 | 82 | 80 | 82 | +2 |
| Graybd 6½s90 | 1627 | 121 | 114 | 121 | +8½ |
| Grolier 9½s91 | 98 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100⅝ | |
| Grolier 4½s87 | 81 | 71½ | 70½ | 71½ | +1½ |
| Grum cv4½s92 | 278 | 54⅛ | 52 | 53 | +⅞ |
| GulfMO 5s15A | 2 | 55 | 55 | 55 | −1½ |
| GulfMO 5s56f | 3 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| GulfMO 4s44B | 9 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | −⅛ |
| GulfOil 8⅝s95 | 257 | 106⅝ | 105 | 106⅝ | +1 |
| GlfResC 6¾s91 | 150 | 82¼ | 79 | 80½ | −3½ |
| Gulf Wind 6s87 | 7 | 65⅛ | 65½ | 65½ | −1½ |
| GulfWind 6s88 | 267 | 66 | 64¼ | 64⅛ | −⅛ |
| Glf&Wn 5½s93 | 457 | 69 | 67 | 68⅞ | +1⅜ |
| Glf&Wn 5¼s87 | 156 | 81½ | 77½ | 81¼ | +3¼ |
| GlfWst 5¼s87A | 191 | 80 | 77 | 79½ | +3 |
| Glf&W Inl fn5s | 2 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | |
| Hallibrt 7⅝s95 | 33 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98¼ | −¾ |
| YamPap 5s94 | 30 | 80½ | 80 | 80 | −½ |
| HartSMx 8½s | 10 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| HawaiiEl 9s74 | 1 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | −2⅜ |
| HellerW 9½s89 | 57 | 107½ | 106½ | 107½ | +2⅛ |
| HellerW 9⅛s91 | 31 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | −¼ |
| HelmrchP 5s87 | 87 | 103 | 99 | 103 | +4 |
| Heublen 5⅝s94 | 229 | 119 | 117½ | 118 | −1½ |
| HilmHot 5½s95 | 50 | 98½ | 97½ | 98¼ | +1½ |
| HockVal 4½s99 | 15 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | −⅜ |
| HoernrWa 5s94 | 57 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | +1½ |
| HolidInn 9½sxw | 180 | 105 | 103½ | 103¾ | −¾ |
| HookCh 4⅝s91 | 15 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| Host Int 5¼s94 | 6 | 106 | 105½ | 106 | +1 |
| HouseFin 9s76 | 96 | 105¾ | 104½ | 105 | |
| HousFin 8¾s75 | 63 | 104⅛ | 103½ | 103½ | −½ |
| HouseFin 5s82 | 13 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | −2 |
| HousFin 4⅝s77 | 17 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | |
| HousFin 4⅝s84 | 5 | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | +⅛ |
| HousFin 4⅜s85 | 15 | 69 | 65⅛ | 69 | +3⅜ |
| HoustLP 5⅛s85 | 158 | 113¼ | 110¼ | 112¾ | +2½ |
| HoustNG 8.85s | 10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| Howmet 4½s92 | 3 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | −1⅜ |
| HuntFd 4⅝s86 | 7 | 196½ | 191 | 196½ | +3 |
| IllBell 7⅝s2006 | 134 | 98½ | 97¼ | 98⅝ | +⅜ |
| Ill BellT 2¾s81 | 16 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | +½ |
| Ill Cen 3⅜s84F | 16 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | −15⅝ |
| Ill Cen 3⅜s89H | 5 | 54 | 54 | 54 | −1 |
| IndHead 5½s93 | 156 | 95 | 92½ | 95 | +1 |
| IndMich 8¼s75 | 5 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +1¼ |
| IndMich 8s74 | 46 | 103 | 102 | 102 | −½ |
| IndstNtl 8¼s96 | 20 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 | +¾ |
| InlandSt 8⅝s95 | 108 | 104 | 102 | 104 | +1 |
| InlandSt 4⅜s87 | 21 | 71¾ | 69½ | 69½ | −2 |
| IntHarv 8⅝95 | 43 | 104½ | 103 | 104½ | +1⅜ |
| IntHarv 6¼s98 | 4 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | −⅞ |
| IntHar 4.80s91 | 10 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +1⅜ |
| IntHarv 4⅝88 | 4 | 67⅛ | 67 | 67⅛ | +⅛ |
| IntHarC 8⅝s75 | 90 | 104½ | 103 | 104 | +½ |
| IntHarC 4⅝s81 | 20 | 74¼ | 73⅜ | 73½ | +½ |
| IntMin cv4s91 | 53 | 58⅛ | 57¼ | 58 | −½ |
| IntNick 6.85s93 | 15 | 89½ | 88½ | 88½ | −1½ |
| Int Pap 8.85s95 | 110 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 | +1⅞ |
| IntSilv cv5s93 | 69 | 72 | 71½ | 71½ | −1 |
| IntTT 8.90s95 | 32 | 109 | 108 | 108 | |
| IntTT 8.30s75 | 69 | 104 | 102 | 102 | −2½ |
| InterStr cv4s92 | 12 | 54 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | −1⅜ |
| Ipcowhosp 5¼s89 | 135 | 77 | 75 | 77 | −2⅛ |
| ITT Bkg 9⅝s95 | 25 | 109 | 109 | 109 | +1 |
| JimWalt 5⅝s91 | 118 | 111 | 107 | 110 | +3 |
| JoneLau 9⅞s95 | 144 | 95⅛ | 92¼ | 95⅛ | +2⅛ |
| JoneLau 6¼s94 | 54 | 65 | 63 | 65 | +1⅝ |
| KaneMil 9½s90 | 83 | 92 | 90 | 90 | |
| KanCPL 2¾s76 | 5 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | |
| KanCSo 3¼s84 | 2 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | |
| KC Ter 2¾s74 | 9 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | +1⅛ |
| KaufBrd 6s95 | 356 | 128 | 126 | 127 | +1¼ |
| KaysrR 8¼s96 | 37 | 99 | 97 | 97 | |
| Kennecot 7⅞s | 34 | 97¾ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | |
| KerrMc 3¼s92 | 185 | 110¾ | 107½ | 109⅜ | +1⅞ |
| KeystStl 7¾s93 | 8 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80¾ | +⅛ |
| KimbCl 5⅞s91 | 25 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +⅜ |
| KimbCl 5⅝s92 | 19 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | −2½ |
| Kirsch 6s95 | 193 | 117½ | 116 | 117 | −⅝ |
| Kraftco 6⅞s96 | 75 | 96¼ | 94¼ | 95½ | +1½ |
| KresgeSS 5s95 | 150 | 171¼ | 165 | 171¼ | +5⅛ |
| Kroger 8⅞s75 | 24 | 107 | 106½ | 107 | +½ |
| vjLVHT 5s84f | 3 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | +⅜ |
| vjLehVa 4½s74f | 22 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | +1 |
| vjLehV 5sF03f | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| vjLehV 4sD03f | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +¼ |
| LibMcNL 5s89 | 10 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | −½ |
| LiggMyer 6s92 | 34 | 82⅝ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | −1⅜ |
| Ling TV 5¾s76 | 16 | 70½ | 69 | 70 | +¾ |
| LingTV 5s88 | 3020 | 44¾ | 41¾ | 44¾ | +1⅝ |
| Litton 8¼s76 | 103 | 102½ | 100⅞ | 102 | +1 |
| Litton cv3½s87 | 59 | 88 | 86 | 88 | +2 |
| Lockhd 4½s76 | 8 | 60 | 59½ | 60 | |
| Lockh cv4¼s92 | 1090 | 31½ | 29⅝ | 31 | −¼ |
| Loews 6⅞s93 | 593 | 77¼ | 77 | 77⅛ | −⅛ |
| Lone SC 5½s93 | 191 | 118 | 116 | 117 | −2 |
| Lone SG 9⅝s95 | 6 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | −⅛ |
| LoneSG 4⅝s92 | 5 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | −1⅛ |
| LongILt 8¼s | 24 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 | −⅛ |
| Lorillrd 4⅞s86 | 20 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| LousvGE 9¼s | 10 | 114 | 111 | 114 | +2 |
| LouGE 4⅞s90 | 2 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | |
| LouGE 3⅝s84 | 2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | −1⅛ |
| LouNsh 7⅜s93 | 6 | 89 | 89 | 89 | −⅛ |
| LouNsh 4⅞s87 | 9 | 67 | 67 | 67 | −1⅛ |
| Lowenst 8⅞s96 | 5 | 99 | 99 | 99 | −⅛ |
| LuckyStr 8⅝96 | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| LuckyStr 5s93 | 76 | 221¼ | 205½ | 221¼ | +11¼ |
| LykY 7½s94old | 467 | 64⅜ | 62½ | 64⅜ | +2¼ |
| Lyk 7½s94new | 170 | 65 | 64 | 64 | −1 |
| MackF 9⅜s91 | 179 | 101 | 99¾ | 100 | −⅜ |
| MackF 9⅝s90 | 279 | 99⅞ | 97½ | 99¼ | +1⅜ |
| MackF 8½s77 | 131 | 96⅛ | 95⅛ | 96 | +1 |
| MackT 5⅛s81 | 5 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | |
| Macke 4⅞s92 | 5 | 74 | 74 | 74 | −4⅞ |
| MacyCr 7⅞s77 | 10 | 99 | 99 | 99 | −⅜ |
| MacyCr 4⅝81 | 14 | 73 | 73 | 73 | −¾ |
| Macy cv5s92 | 11 | 118 | 110¼ | 118 | +4 |
| Macy cv4¼s90 | 33 | 141 | 133 | 141 | +7 |
| MadSqG 6½s87 | 21 | 80 | 79½ | 80 | −2 |
| MaineC 5⅛s78 | 1 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | +⅜ |
| MeYnkP 9.10s | 109 | 104⅝ | 103⅛ | 103⅝ | −⅞ |
| MeYnkP 8½s | 30 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | |
| MAPCO 11s75 | 15 | 111 | 110⅛ | 111 | +⅛ |
| MarO 8½s2000 | 2 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | −2 |
| Marcor 8⅞s88 | 302 | 80⅝ | 79⅝ | 80⅝ | +½ |
| MartMar 6s94 | 35 | 94 | 93 | 93 | −2 |
| McCup 5⅛s94 | 25 | 98⅛ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | −½ |
| Masco 5⅝s94 | 16 | 124 | 123½ | 123½ | +½ |
| Mass El 8½s75 | 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | −1 |
| MassMu 6⅝s90 | 94 | 122 | 111¼ | 122 | +10 |
| MayDStCr 9s89 | 36 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 | |
| MayDCr 8⅞s76 | 41 | 105 | 103⅛ | 105 | +½ |
| MaySReal 5s77 | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| MayerOs 7.85s | 8 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| McCror 10½s85 | 85 | 101 | 99¾ | 100½ | +½ |
| McCror 7½s94 | 294 | 73 | 72 | 72½ | −⅞ |
| McCror 5½s76 | 37 | 82 | 80⅛ | 81 | +1 |
| McCrory 5s81 | 21 | 65½ | 64 | 65½ | |
| McDonD 4⅞91 | 145 | 95 | 92 | 92 | −1½ |
| McGHill 3⅞s92 | 130 | 62 | 60¼ | 60¼ | −2¾ |
| MeadCp 8½s95 | 6 | 101 | 101 | 101 | −1 |
| Medusa 5⅜s88 | 6 | 118 | 118 | 118 | −½ |
| Memorx 5¼s90 | 1183 | 58½ | 54½ | 56 | −1 |
| MercanSt 8.70s | 39 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | −½ |
| MGM 5s93 | 360 | 59½ | 58⅝ | 59⅝ | −⅜ |
| MetEdis 2⅞s74 | 11 | 87 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | −1⅜ |
| MichBT 4⅝s91 | 7 | 65½ | 65⅛ | 65½ | −3 |
| MichBT 3⅛s88 | 2 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | −½ |
| MidlRos 5¾s92 | 2 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | +½ |
| MilesLab 6½s92 | 3 | 81⅛ | 81 | 81 | |
| MilesLab 5¼s94 | 81 | 99 | 98½ | 98¾ | +¼ |
| MplsStL 6s85 | 12 | 72 | 70½ | 70½ | −1⅞ |
| MSPSSM 4s91 | 18 | 50 | 48 | 48 | −2 |
| MissRiv 9⅝s90 | 26 | 108 | 106 | 108 | +2 |
| MKT Inc5¼s33f | 16 | 11½ | 10 | 10⅛ | −1⅜ |
| MoKanT 4s90 | 64 | 38 | 36⅛ | 38 | +2 |
| MoPac 5s2045f | 160 | 50 | 48⅛ | 49 | +⅞ |
| MoP 4¾s2020f | 83 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51 | |
| MoP 4¾s2030f | 30 | 49½ | 48½ | 48½ | −1 |
| MoPac 4¼s90 | 107 | 53⅞ | 53¼ | 53⅞ | +⅛ |
| MoPa 4¼s2005 | 107 | 48⅛ | 46⅛ | 47 | −¾ |
| MohDat 5s94 | 120 | 70⅛ | 68 | 70 | +1 |
| vjMohkM 4s91f | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| Mongrm 10½s | 286 | 101⅝ | 101 | 101⅛ | |
| Monon 6s2007f | 2 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | +⅜ |
| Monsanto 9⅛s | 42 | 107½ | 105¼ | 105¼ | −2¾ |
| MontPw 8¼s74 | 20 | 106 | 106 | 106 | +¾ |
| MontWd 4⅞s90 | 53 | 72⅛ | 72 | 72⅛ | +⅛ |
| MtWdCr 9¼s90 | 107 | 105⅛ | 104½ | 105⅛ | +⅜ |
| MtWdCr 9s89 | 7 | 104⅞ | 104½ | 104½ | −⅜ |
| MtWdCr 7⅝s88 | 12 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | −⅛ |
| MtWdCr 5⅞s81 | 12 | 76½ | 76 | 76 | −½ |
| MtWdCr 4⅞s80 | 85 | 79½ | 77½ | 78½ | +1 |
| Mony Mtg 7s90 | 133 | 107¼ | 104¼ | 106⅛ | +1⅛ |
| MorE 3½s2000 | 24 | 33⅞ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | +½ |
| MtSt TT 9s2010 | 140 | 110 | 108½ | 108¾ | −¼ |
| MtSt TT 3⅛s78 | 10 | 75¼ | 71¼ | 75¼ | +¾ |
| MSL cv4½s84 | 65 | 60⅝ | 59⅛ | 60⅛ | +1½ |
| Nabis 7¾s2001 | 20 | 102 | 102 | 102 | +½ |
| wnatBisc 4⅜87 | 15 | 73⅛ | 73½ | 73½ | — |
| Nat Cash 7.70s | 28 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ | +½ |
| Nat Cash 6s95 | 449 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98½ | −⅛ |
| Nat Cash 5.60s | 18 | 77 | 76 | 76 | −4 |
| NatCash 4⅜s87 | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| NatCtyL 5½s88 | 72 | 95½ | 94 | 95½ | +½ |
| NatDairy 4⅞92 | 2 | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | +¼ |
| NatDairy 3⅛76 | 8 | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85¼ | |
| Nat Dist 4½s92 | 127 | 76 | 74¼ | 76 | +1⅜ |
| NatHome 4⅝96 | 466 | 97½ | 93⅞ | 96½ | +3½ |
| Nat Ind 5⅜s88 | 64 | 60 | 59 | 59⅝ | −¼ |
| Nat wlead 4⅝88 | 25 | 66½ | 65⅛ | 66½ | +1⅜ |
| Nat Steel 8s95 | 53 | 102 | 100¼ | 102 | +2 |
| NatSteel 4⅝s89 | 5 | 70 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | |
| NatSteel 3⅛s82 | 12 | 67½ | 67⅛ | 67½ | +½ |
| Nat Tea 3½s80 | 3 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| NCNB 8.40s95 | 33 | 103 | 101½ | 103 | +½ |
| Newbry 6½s94 | 10 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | +⅜ |
| NEngTT 8⅝s | 168 | 105⅞ | 105 | 105 | +¼ |
| NEngTT 3s74 | 1 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | +½ |
| Newhell cv6s95 | 145 | 115⅞ | 114⅛ | 115⅛ | −⅞ |
| NJ BellT 9.35s | 131 | 113 | 111¾ | 112 | |
| NJBel 7¼s2011 | 78 | 94 | 92½ | 94 | +1⅛ |
| NJ Pw&Lt 3s74 | 25 | 89 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | −¼ |
| vjNYCen 6s80f | 57 | 20½ | 18 | 18 | −3 |
| vjNYCen 6s90f | 53 | 47 | 44½ | 47 | +2½ |
| vjNYC 5s2013f | 261 | 12⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ | −1 |
| vjNYC 5s2013r | 5 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| vjNYC 4½s2013f | 135 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | |
| vjNYCen 4s98f | 122 | 11½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| vjNYCH 3⅞s97f | 103 | 24¼ | 22¼ | 22⅛ | −2⅛ |
| vjNYCH 3⅛s97r | 31 | 25¼ | 24 | 24 | |
| vjNYLS 3½s98f | 15 | 14 | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +½ |
| vjNYCL 3½s98r | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| vjNYMC 3½s98f | 33 | 14¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| vjNYM 3½s98r | 18 | 13⅞ | 13 | 13 | |
| NYChStL 3¼80 | 1 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | |
| NYConn 2⅞s75 | 51 | 24 | 22½ | 22½ | −1½ |
| NYHar 4s43A | 2 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | −⅛ |
| NYHar 4s43B | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | −4 |
| NYL&W 4½s73 | 26 | 71 | 69¾ | 70 | |
| NYLackW 4s73 | 13 | 70⅝ | 69 | 69 | −2 |
| vjNYNH 4½s22 | 228 | 4½ | 3½ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| vjNYNH 4s07 | 74 | 12 | 11 | 11 | −1 |
| NYS EG 8⅛s75 | 9 | 104⅛ | 103½ | 104⅛ | −⅜ |
| NYTel 9¼s2010 | 205 | 110¾ | 110 | 110¾ | +½ |
| NYTel 7¾s2006 | 232 | 99 | 98½ | 98¾ | −¼ |
| NYTel 4½s91 | 66 | 70 | 68½ | 70 | +2⅞ |
| NYTel 4⅝s93 | 21 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | +⅜ |
| NYTel 2⅝s82 | 5 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | −1⅝ |
| NiagMP 4⅝s87 | 7 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| NiagMP 3¼s83 | 7 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | +2⅜ |
| NiagMP 2⅝s80 | 3 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | +½ |
| NL Ind 7½s95 | 10 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 | −2½ |
| Norfk&Wn 4s96 | 14 | 57 | 57 | 57 | −4 |
| NoAmPhil 4s92 | 45 | 66 | 64 | 66 | +1¾ |
| NoARk 8.30s96 | 11 | 96½ | 96 | 96 | −1 |
| NoARk 7.30s77 | 151 | 95 | 94½ | 95 | |
| NorARk 4⅝s91 | 97 | 71½ | 70 | 70⅛ | −1⅝ |
| NorCen 4½s74 | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| NorIllG 8½s76 | 22 | 107 | 106 | 106 | +½ |
| NorInPS 8¼75 | 49 | 105⅞ | 104⅝ | 105 | −⅜ |
| NorNG 9½s90 | 96 | 109 | 108 | 108⅝ | −1⅛ |
| NorNG 8¼s74 | 42 | 107 | 107 | 107 | +3 |
| NorNG 4⅞s81 | 6 | 82 | 82 | 82 | −⅞ |
| NorNG 4⅝s77 | 6 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| NorNG 4½s84 | 15 | 72⅝ | 72½ | 72⅝ | +1⅝ |
| NorPac 4s84 | 1 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | |
| NorPac 4s97 | 34 | 52 | 51 | 51⅛ | −⅞ |
| NorPac 3s2047 | 33 | 372 | 35 | 37 | +1 |
| NoPac 3s2047r | 10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| NorStaP 8⅞s74 | 21 | 105 | 102½ | 103⅞ | −1⅝ |
| NorStaP 4s88 | 7 | 64½ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | −4⅝ |
| NorStaP 2⅞s75 | 46 | 85½ | 84⅝ | 85 | |
| NSP Wis 4⅝87 | 3 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | +¼ |
| NSP Wis 2⅝s77 | 15 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | |
| Northrp 4⅞87 | 30 | 65 | 64½ | 64½ | −½ |
| NwstInd 7½s94 | 140 | 82⅜ | 82 | 82⅛ | −¼ |
| NwnBell 7⅞s | 276 | 100 | 98½ | 99½ | +½ |
| Norton Co 9s95 | 7 | 105 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | −2⅛ |
| NortSim 6s98 | 26 | 72 | 71 | 72 | |
| OakElec 4⅝s87 | 52 | 51⅜ | 50½ | 50½ | −1⅝ |
| Ogden Cp 5s93 | 55 | 65⅛ | 64 | 64 | −1 |
| Ohio Edis 3s74 | 18 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | −2⅛ |
| Ohio Pw 7¼s76 | 25 | 101⅛ | 101½ | 101½ | −½ |
| Okla G 4½s87 | 5 | 70½ | 70 | 70 | −½ |
| Okla G 4½s95 | 4 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | −¾ |
| Oneida 5¼s88 | 85 | 78⅛ | 77 | 78½ | +1 |
| Otis Elv 6¼s95 | 246 | 101¼ | 99½ | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| Outb M 7¾s96 | 8 | 97 | 96⅞ | 97 | +½ |
| Outlet cv5½s86 | 6 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | −½ |
| Owen Ill 4½s92 | 99 | 100 | 97¼ | 98 | −1⅜ |
| Owen Ill 3⅝s88 | 15 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | |
| PacGE 8⅞s2002 | 193 | 108 | 107 | 108 | +¾ |
| PacGE 8s2003 | 124 | 103½ | 100½ | 100½ | −1½ |
| Pac G&E 5s89 | 3 | 75 | 71 | 75 | −¾ |
| Pac G&E 5s91 | 44 | 73½ | 72½ | 72½ | +1½ |
| Pac GE 4⅝s92 | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | |
| Pac GE 4½s86 | 40 | 71 | 69¼ | 71 | +⅛ |
| PGE 4½s94 JJ | 10 | 68 | 67⅝ | 68 | +½ |
| Pac GE 4⅝s94 | 10 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | −2⅝ |
| Pac GE 4¼s95 | 11 | 62 | 62 | 62 | −⅜ |
| Pac GE 3¼s78 | 10 | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | +¾ |
| Pac GE 3⅛s82 | 5 | 66⅝ | 66⅛ | 66⅝ | +1⅜ |
| PGE 3⅛s84 W | 15 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +⅞ |
| Pac G&E 3s74 | 135 | 90¼ | 89⅛ | 89⅝ | −1⅛ |
| Pac G&E 3s77 | 1 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | −⅛ |
| wpac G&E 3s79 | 70 | 73½ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | − |
| Pac G&E 3s82 | 1 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | +2⅛ |
| Pac GE 2⅞s80 | 8 | 70 | 68⅛ | 70 | +1½ |
| PacGTran 8s90 | 44 | 96 | 95 | 96 | −2⅞ |
| PacNwBT 8⅝s | 151 | 106¼ | 105¼ | 105½ | |
| Pac SwA 6s87 | 34 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69½ | +1½ |
| PacT&T 9⅛s | 166 | 110 | 108⅝ | 109½ | |
| PacT&T 8⅝s | 254 | 106⅛ | 105 | 106¼ | +½ |
| Pac T&T 8.65s | 318 | 105½ | 104½ | 105 | +½ |
| Pac T&T 7.80s | 303 | 100 | 99 | 99 | −½ |
| PacT&T 4⅝s88 | 28 | 70¼ | 66⅞ | 70⅛ | +3½ |
| PacT&T 3⅛s81 | 4 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | |
| PacT&T 3⅛s78 | 15 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | −2 |
| PacT&T 3⅛s87 | 18 | 59 | 58⅞ | 59 | +¾ |
| PacT&T 2⅝s86 | 3 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | +⅝ |
| PAA 11¼s86 | 2191 | 102¾ | 98½ | 100 | −2¾ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 1934 | 101¾ | 96⅛ | 99⅞ | −2 |
| PAA cv 5¼s89 | 421 | 65 | 61 | 64 | −⅝ |
| PAA cv 4⅞s79 | 4 | 171⅛ | 160⅛ | 171 | −14 |
| PAA cv 4½s84 | 466 | 100⅞ | 93 | 98¾ | +2¾ |
| PAA cv 4½s86 | 1120 | 54¼ | 50½ | 54 | −½ |
| Paprcft 5¼s94 | 13 | 131½ | 130 | 131½ | +½ |
| Park H cv4s92 | 10 | 71 | 70¼ | 71 | −½ |
| vjPennC 6½s93f | 32 | 47 | 45⅛ | 47 | |
| Pen Dix cv5s82 | 41 | 64½ | 61⅝ | 64 | +2⅛ |
| Penney 8⅞s95 | 45 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ | −¼ |
| Penney 4¼s93 | 487 | 132 | 130 | 131 | −2½ |
| Penney 4½s84 | 15 | 71½ | 67 | 67 | −3¼ |
| Penn Co 9s94 | 195 | 95 | 91½ | 95 | +2 |
| Pen PwLt 3s75 | 108 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +⅜ |
| vjPa RR 4¼s81f | 77 | 15 | 13½ | 13½ | −½ |
| vjPa RR 4¼s84f | 44 | 14¾ | 13 | 14¼ | +1½ |
| vjPaRR 3⅞s85f | 18 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | −⅞ |
| Pennwlt 9½s95 | 1 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | |
| Penz Un 9⅜s76 | 37 | 105⅛ | 104½ | 105 | +½ |
| PenzUn 8⅞s96 | 135 | 98½ | 98 | 98 | |
| Penz Un 7½s88 | 39 | 89⅛ | 88 | 88 | −1 |
| Penz Un 7⅜s88 | 23 | 88 | 87 | 87 | −½ |
| PenzUn 5¼s96 | 300 | 101½ | 98½ | 101¼ | +1⅜ |
| Peoria E 4s90f | 14 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | +5 |
| Per Mar 3⅝s80 | 12 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| Phila BW 5s74 | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | −1 |
| Phil BW 4½s77 | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| Phila El 9s95 | 32 | 110 | 107⅛ | 108⅞ | −1½ |
| Phila El 8½s76 | 7 | 109 | 108 | 109 | +2⅛ |
| Phila El 8s75 | 59 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 | +⅜ |
| PhilEl 7⅝s2000 | 4 | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | +1 |
| Phila El 6½s93 | 35 | 88½ | 88 | 88¼ | +½ |
| Phila El 6⅛s97 | 87 | 82½ | 81⅛ | 82 | +2 |
| Phila El 5s89 | 34 | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75¾ | +1⅞ |
| Phila El 4⅝s87 | 17 | 68½ | 67¾ | 67¾ | −6¼ |
| Phila El 4½s94 | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| Phila El 4⅜s86 | 18 | 68⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | −2⅞ |
| Phila El 3⅝s88 | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | −1⅜ |
| Phila El 3⅛s85 | 25 | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | +⅜ |
| Phila El 2⅞s78 | 8 | 77⅛ | 77 | 77⅛ | −⅛ |
| Phila El 2⅝s71 | 10 | 99⅝ | 98¾ | 99⅝ | −⅛ |
| Phila El 2¾s74 | 16 | 88⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | −1 |
| Phila El 2⅝s81 | 1 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | |
| PhilMor 6⅝s93 | 15 | 85 | 84⅝ | 85 | +3⅛ |
| PhilMor cv6s94 | 47 | 225¼ | 219¼ | 225¼ | +5¼ |
| PhilMor 4⅝s79 | 46 | 87½ | 86 | 87½ | +4⅞ |
| Philip In 10s77 | 56 | 105½ | 104⅛ | 105 | |
| PhilP 7⅝s2001 | 91 | 99 | 98 | 98 | −1 |
| Phil VH 5¼s94 | 55 | 79⅛ | 78¼ | 78⅛ | −1⅛ |
| Pillsby 8¾s95 | 48 | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | |
| Pillsby 4⅝s89 | 61 | 98 | 98 | 98 | −⅜ |
| PlonNG 9½s75 | 15 | 106 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | |
| PCC&SL 5s75 | 23 | 24 | 22⅞ | 24 | +1⅛ |
| PotEl 9½s2005 | 41 | 110½ | 108 | 108⅛ | −⅞ |
| Proct G 3⅞s81 | 18 | 79 | 77⅜ | 79 | +1⅞ |
| PubSvCol 8¼s | 38 | 106 | 104¾ | 105⅜ | +⅜ |
| PubSEG 9s95 | 162 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ | +⅜ |
| PubSEG 4⅝s77 | 43 | 88½ | 83⅞ | 88 | +4¾ |
| PubSEG 3⅝s75 | 15 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1⅛ |
| PubSEG 3⅜s72 | 10 | 97 1-32 | 97 1-32 | 97 1-32 | +1-32 |
| PuerRTel 7.40s | 5 | 81 | 81 | 81 | −17 |
| Pullm Tr 10s85 | 17 | 108 | 106 | 108 | +2 |
| Purex cv4⅞s94 | 84 | 76 | 74 | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Quak St O 9s95 | 5 | 106 | 106 | 106 | −1 |
| RCA 9¼s90 | 89 | 108⅛ | 106¼ | 107⅞ | −⅜ |
| RCA 9s75 | 92 | 110 | 106⅞ | 109 | +2⅛ |
| RCA cv 4½s92 | 544 | 82¾ | 79 | 79 | −2½ |
| RalstP 7.70s96 | 3 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | −⅛ |
| Ralst P 4⅞s92 | 65 | 121 | 120 | 121 | +⅞ |
| Ramada 6s95 | 166 | 211 | 201 | 211 | +9 |
| Rapid Am 7s94 | 198 | 65 | 64⅛ | 65 | +½ |
| Ray M 10⅞s75 | 38 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107 | −⅛ |
| Readg 3⅛s95 | 2 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | −1⅜ |
| RdgBat 5½s88 | 74 | 112½ | 106¼ | 108⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Reeves Br 4s91 | 25 | 92 | 90 | 90 | |
| ReichChm 8s94 | 5 | 90 | 90 | 90 | −1⅞ |
| Rep Stl 8.50s95 | 26 | 104½ | 102½ | 103 | +½ |
| Rever cv5½s92 | 18 | 85⅛ | 83½ | 83½ | −1½ |
| ReyM cv4½s91 | 223 | 65 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | |
| Rey Tob 8⅛s74 | 123 | 105 | 103½ | 103½ | −½ |
| Rey Tob 7⅞s94 | 104 | 100 | 99 | 100 | +½ |
| Rheingd 6½s94 | 9 | 101⅛ | 100 | 101 | +1¼ |
| RiegelT cv5s93 | 49 | 65½ | 65⅛ | 65½ | +⅜ |
| Rohr cv 5⅛s86 | 148 | 81½ | 78 | 81½ | +3¾ |
| RyderS 11½s90 | 162 | 110⅞ | 110⅛ | 110½ | −⅜ |
| Safeco 7s78 | 13 | 100⅛ | 99 | 99 | −½ |
| St Law Ad 5s96 | x3 | 29⅛ | 27 | 27 | −2⅛ |
| SLSF 5s2006f | 40 | 54½ | 53 | 53½ | −1 |
| StLouSF 4s97 | 23 | 51½ | 50 | 51½ | +1⅛ |
| Sanders cv5s92 | 376 | 52 | 47 | 49 | −1½ |
| SaFeInd 6¼s98 | 299 | 98 | 95⅞ | 98 | +1⅜ |
| Sa Fe In 5½s87 | 18 | 115⅜ | 114⅛ | 115⅜ | +2 |
| SaFePip 8¾s88 | 58 | 104 | 102½ | 102½ | −1⅞ |
| SCM Cp 9¼s90 | 45 | 99½ | 98 | 99 | +1 |
| SCM Cp 7¼s88 | 1 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | −1 |
| SCM Cp 5⅛s87 | 15 | 66 | 66 | 66 | +⅛ |
| SCM cv 5⅛s88 | 102 | 71½ | 68⅛ | 71¼ | +2⅜ |
| ScottP 8⅞s2000 | 5 | 107 | 107 | 107 | −¾ |
| SbdCstL 8.35s | 82 | 103⅝ | 102½ | 103⅝ | +2⅛ |
| Sbd Fin 5¼s80 | 60 | 83½ | 81 | 81 | −2 |
| Sears R 8⅝s95 | 250 | 106½ | 105 | 105⅞ | −⅜ |
| Sears R 8⅛s76 | 155 | 105⅛ | 103⅞ | 104½ | −½ |
| Sears R 6⅝s93 | 25 | 90½ | 89 | 89 | −1⅝ |
| Sears R 4⅝s83 | 181 | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | +¾ |
| SearsR Ac 5s82 | 123 | 80 | 78⅛ | 79 | −1 |
| SearsAc 4⅝s72 | 42 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| SearsAc 4⅝s77 | 65 | 83⅝ | 83¼ | 83⅝ | +⅛ |
| SeatrainL 6s94 | 76 | 75½ | 73¾ | 75¼ | +1¼ |
| ShellO 8⅛s2000 | 62 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 | −¼ |
| ShellOil 5.30s92 | 7 | 79 | 78½ | 79 | +2½ |
| Shell Oil 4⅝s86 | 7 | 76⅜ | 76¼ | 76¼ | |
| SherWm 8¼s95 | 103 | 117½ | 116 | 116¼ | −⅝ |
| Signal 8.85s54 | 114 | 100 | 98 | 100 | +1 |
| Sinclair 4.60s88 | 60 | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74½ | +1 |
| Sinclr cv4⅝s86 | 56 | 131 | 125¼ | 127¼ | +2⅛ |
| Singer 8¼s76 | 137 | 108 | 101¼ | 101½ | −2 |
| SkellyO 8.15s76 | 45 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ | +¾ |
| Skil Cp cv5s92 | 42 | 76⅛ | 75¼ | 76 | +¾ |
| Smith AO 10¼ | 16 | 113 | 112½ | 113 | +½ |
| Socony 4¼s93 | 65 | 71 | 68½ | 68⅛ | +⅜ |
| Socony 2½s76 | 13 | 81 | 80⅛ | 81 | +¾ |
| SoCalGas 8.85s | 47 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105¼ | −⅛ |
| SoCntGs 9⅛s95 | 60 | 110½ | 108⅛ | 110½ | +2⅜ |
| SoBell TT 9.05s | 166 | 110 | 107 | 110 | +1 |
| So BellT 2⅝s85 | 5 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| SoCalEd 3⅝s80 | 489 | 81 | 80 | 80⅛ | +⅜ |
| SoCalGas 8.85s | 47 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | −⅛ |
| SoCntGs 9⅛s95 | 40 | 110½ | 108⅛ | 110½ | +2⅜ |
| SoNGas 9⅛s95 | 36 | 107⅞ | 107 | 107⅞ | |
| SoNGas 7 7⅞s91 | 35 | 96½ | 95½ | 96 | − |
| SouNGs 7.65s72 | 83 | 101 15-32 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | −⅛ |
| SoPac 5¼s83 | 22 | 77 | 75 | 75½ | +⅛ |
| SQCPac 4½s81 | 31 | 72⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | − |
| S PacOr 4⅝s77 | 95 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86½ | +⅛ |
| SouthRy 5s94 | 27 | 68½ | 67 | 67 | −1½ |
| Sw BelTel 8¾s | 123 | 107⅛ | 106⅛ | 107 | |
| SwBellT 6⅞s | 95 | 89⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | −⅛ |
| SwBellT 3⅛s83 | 2 | 65½ | 65 | 65 | −½ |
| SwBellT 2⅝s85 | 5 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | −2⅛ |
| Spiegel 5¼s83 | 15 | 71⅝ | 71⅛ | 71½ | |
| SpiegelInc 5s87 | 3 | 64 | 63 | 63 | −1 |
| Spiegl cv4¼s90 | 9 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | −3⅛ |
| Sprague 4⅝s92 | 43 | 51 | 50 | 50 | +½ |
| StdBrands 7⅝s | 30 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | +⅛ |
| Std Intl cv 5s87 | 90 | 103 | 101½ | 101½ | −2⅛ |
| StdOilCal 7s96 | 194 | 94⅝ | 93⅜ | 94⅝ | −⅛ |
| St O Cal 5⅝s82 | 42 | 83⅛ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | −⅛ |
| St O Cal 4⅝s83 | 136 | 77½ | 75½ | 77¼ | +1⅛ |
| Std OilInd 5s91 | 95 | 88½ | 86½ | 88½ | +1⅛ |
| Std OilInd 4⅝98 | 144 | 85¼ | 84 | 84⅛ | −1⅛ |
| StdOilInd 5s96 | 288 | 105 | 103¾ | 103½ | +½ |
| Yld O In 4½s83 | 92 | 79 | 77¼ | 78 | |
| St OilNJ 6⅝s98 | 140 | 91½ | 90⅝ | 91 | −½ |
| Std Oil NJ 6s97 | 180 | 85⅞ | 84 | 84¼ | −1⅛ |
| StdO NJ 2⅝s74 | 198 | 89¾ | 89 | 89 | −⅜ |
| StOOh 8½s2000 | 14 | 106 | 105 | 105 | −1⅛ |
| StOilOh 7.60s99 | 11 | 97⅞ | 97½ | 97½ | +1⅛ |
| Std Packg 6s90 | 2 | 61 | 60 | 60 | −3⅛ |
| StPkg cv5¼s90 | 44 | 71 | 68½ | 70 | −½ |
| StaPrud 6½s90 | 142 | 82½ | 81½ | 82½ | +½ |
| Stauff cv4½s91 | 45 | 93 | 89 | 90 | −2½ |
| Steven cv4s90 | 87 | 70½ | 69 | 70⅛ | +½ |
| Stokely 4¼s82 | 1 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | −1½ |
| Storer cv4½s86 | 99 | 70 | 68⅝ | 69⅛ | +⅛ |
| SunOil 8½s2000 | 108 | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | +⅜ |
| Sun Oil 7⅝s76 | 125 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | |
| Sundst cv5s93 | 20 | 66 | 61 | 61⅛ | −4⅞ |
| Sunsh M 6½s89 | 99 | 94½ | 92⅝ | 94 | −1 |
| Survey Fd 5s84 | 180 | 85 | 81½ | 82 | −3 |
| SwiftCo 7⅝s78 | 90 | 100¾ | 99½ | 99½ | −½ |
| Sybron 4½s87 | 3 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| Talcott 9⅝s76 | 19 | 106 | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Talcott 5½s80 | 2 | 78 | 78 | 78 | −½ |
| Talcot Ntl 6s94 | 22 | 84 | 82 | 83 | −1⅞ |
| Tappan 5½s94 | 131 | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ | −½ |
| Teledy 7⅞s94 | 54 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | +½ |
| Teledyne 7s99 | 45 | 77⅛ | 76 | 76 | −1⅞ |
| Teledy 6½s92 | 20 | 75¼ | 70 | 70 | +2⅞ |
| Teledy 3½s92 | 197 | 66 | 63 | 65½ | +2½ |

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)


*$40,000,000 six-year loan*

## Estado do Paraná

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CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND (NASSAU BRANCH)
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK

ALLIED BANK INTERNATIONAL

BANCO DO BRASIL
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA N.A.
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST N.A.
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE TOKYO
BURSTON AND TEXAS COMMERCE BANK LTD.
COUTTS FINANCE CO.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF TULSA
FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANKING AND TRUST CO.
HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY N.A.
THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON
ROYWEST BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



*This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Convertible Preferred Shares. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.*

## 27,500,000 Shares

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

**$4 Convertible Preferred Shares**

**Convertible on or after October 1, 1971 at any time, unless previously redeemed, into Common Shares at a conversion price of $47.50 (equivalent to 1.05 Common Shares for each Convertible Preferred Share), subject to adjustment.**

A.T.&T. shareholders of record June 3, 1971 are being issued Rights (one Right for each Common Share held) to subscribe at a price of $50 for one Convertible Preferred Share for each 20 Common Shares held. The Rights are evidenced by transferable Rights Certificates and will expire on July 12, 1971.

From time to time during and after the subscription period, Convertible Preferred Shares may be offered to investors by members of the Dealer Group at prices, determined as set forth in the Prospectus, related to the market prices of the Convertible Preferred Shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

*Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned, a member of the Dealer Group.*

*Paribas Corporation*

**Investment Bankers**

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005
TELEX: ITT 421671 TEL: (212) 425-5151



*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

New Issue

## 375,000 Shares

## STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

**Common Stock**
($.10 Par Value)

*The Underwriters of this issue included:*

C. E. UNTERBERG, TOWBIN CO.

DREXEL FIRESTONE Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — BACHE & CO. Incorporated

ALEX. BROWN & SONS — LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. — F. S. MOSELEY & CO

R. W. PRESSPRICH & CO Incorporated — G. H. WALKER & CO. Incorporated — ROBERT FLEMING Incorporated

HILL SAMUEL SECURITIES Corporation — THOMSON & McKINNON AUCHINCLOSS INC.


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# N.Y. Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 10)

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tennge 10¼s78 | 244 | 113¼ | 108 | 111 | +3 |
| Tenneco 9⅜s75 | 202 | 105½ | 103½ | 104½ | +½ |
| Tenneco 7s93 | 90 | 84½ | 83 | 84½ | +½ |
| Tenneco 6¼s92 | 367 | 105 | 98½ | 105 | +8 |
| Tenneco 6s79 | 455 | 83⅞ | 82½ | 83¼ | +¼ |
| TennV Au 9¼s | 23 | 113½ | 113 | 113½ | +½ |
| TennV Au 8s74 | 48 | 105½ | 104¾ | 105⅛ | +1 |
| Texaco 7¾s2001 | 451 | 101 | 100⅞ | 100¾ | |
| Texaco 5¾s97 | 97 | 83⅞ | 81½ | 82½ | |
| Tex Pac 3¾s85 | 1 | 67⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | |
| TPMP Tr 3¾s | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | —3 |
| Textron 8.60s75 | 18 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Textron 5¾s92 | 17 | 73½ | 76 | 78½ | +¼ |
| Trans cv6s92 | 13 | 98 | 97½ | 97⅛ | —½ |
| TWA 11s86 | 460 | 101 | 100 | 100⅞ | —½ |
| TWA 10s85 | 271 | 96½ | 95 | 95½ | —¼ |
| TWA 4⅝s78f | 311 | 63 | 61½ | 63 | —½ |
| TWA cv5s94 | 815 | 69⅞ | 64⅞ | 69⅝ | +4½ |
| TWA cv4s92 | 345 | 48⅞ | 46 | 47 | |
| TransGOil 8s84 | 15 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| Travler 8.70s95 | 103 | 107 | 105½ | 107 | +2 |
| TRWInc 8⅝s75 | 24 | 105 | 103⅛ | 105⅜ | —¼ |
| TylerCorp 5s93 | 184 | 76½ | 72 | 75⅛ | +1½ |
| UGI Co 8⅜s75 | 4 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| UnionBk 7.35s | 10 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | |
| UnCarb 5.30s97 | 16 | 77⅝ | 77 | 77 | |
| Union Cp 7s89 | 163 | 124½ | 107 | 122⅛ | +13¼ |
| Union Co 6s88 | 99 | 90 | 82 | 88 | +7⅛ |
| Un OCal 8¼s76 | 138 | 104⅛ | 103⅜ | 104 | —¼ |
| Un OCal 6⅛s96 | 18 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +3 |
| Un OCal 4⅞s86 | 20 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| UPacCo 4⅞s99 | 165 | 106 | 101½ | 104 | +2½ |
| Un Pac 8⅛s85 | 79 | 103½ | 104¼ | 103⅛ | |
| Un Pac 7.35s76 | 140 | 101 | 99½ | 100 | —¼ |
| Un Pac 2⅞s76 | 6 | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| Un Tank 5s86 | 5 | 72¼ | 72½ | 72¼ | —½ |
| U Tank 4⅝s73 | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +4¼ |
| Uniroyl 5½s96 | 217 | 99½ | 96 | 99 | +1½ |
| Un AirLin 5s91 | 421 | 76½ | 74 | 74¼ | —2¼ |
| Unit AL 4½s92 | 327 | 59½ | 56¼ | 58⅜ | —¼ |
| UAirc cv5¾s91 | 125 | 49½ | 48 | 49 | +1 |
| UAirc cv4¼s92 | 737 | 58⅜ | 55 | 56½ | —3¾ |
| Un Brnd 6⅛s88 | 57 | 71¾ | 71 | 71½ | —½ |
| Un Brnd 5⅜s94 | 711 | 62 | 61 | 62 | |
| UnGas P 10⅛s | 25 | 109 | 107 | 108⅛ | —¾ |
| UnGasP 8⅝s97 | 49 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ | —½ |
| UnGasP 5⅝s82 | 10 | 79½ | 79 | 79 | —1 |
| UnGasP 5⅛s77 | 5 | 83 | 82 | 83 | |
| UnGasP 5⅛s78 | 9 | 84⅛ | 82 | 84½ | +2¾ |
| UnGasP 5s78 | 10 | 82⅝ | 82½ | 82⅝ | +1 |
| UnGasP 4⅝s75 | 15 | 86⅛ | 84⅛ | 86⅛ | |
| UnMrch 9⅞s95 | 111 | 105 | 103⅛ | 105 | |
| UnMrch cv4s92 | 49 | 84½ | 83½ | 82½ | —½ |
| U Nuclr cv5s88 | 125 | 75 | 72¾ | 75 | +2½ |
| US Finl 5⅛s91 | 317 | 120 | 115 | 118 | +¼ |
| US Gyp 4⅞s91 | 5 | 67⅛ | 67½ | 67⅛ | |
| US Leas 9⅛s74 | 147 | 103 | 102⅜ | 102¼ | —¾ |
| US Plywd 8s96 | 77 | 96⅛ | 95½ | 96½ | +½ |
| US Smlt 5⅛s93 | 117 | 69½ | 68 | 68 | —1 |
| USSmlt 5⅝s95 | 9 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | |
| US Stl 7⅝s2001 | 56 | 97½ | 96¼ | 97½ | +½ |
| US Steel 4⅝s96 | 203 | 63 | 61⅞ | 62¾ | +1¼ |
| US Steel 4½s86 | 65 | 74 | 73⅛ | 74 | +½ |
| US Steel 4s83 | 115 | 73½ | 73⅛ | 73⅞ | +½ |
| Unit Ilt 9⅛s75 | 30 | 104 | 103 | 104 | +1½ |
| UnitUtil cv5s93 | 104 | 83 | 80 | 82½ | +1½ |
| Univ OP 8⅝s93 | 5 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| Unver Cst 7¼s | 135 | 90 | 84½ | 88 | +1½ |
| Vanad 4⅛s76 | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| VerNucl 9⅛s98 | 193 | 108 | 106⅜ | 108 | +1 |
| VaElPw 3⅜s86 | 94 | 69⅝ | 67 | 69 | +¾ |
| VaE Pw 2⅝s75 | 7 | 88 | 87⅜ | 87¾ | +1½ |
| VirgRy inc6s08 | 35 | 74½ | 73½ | 74½ | +¾ |
| Wabash 7¼s77 | 48 | 99⅞ | 99⅜ | 99½ | —½ |
| Wabash 4¼s91 | 14 | 48⅞ | 48 | 48 | —2 |
| Wabash 4s81 | 2 | 63½ | 63½ | 63¼ | +¾ |
| Wab El 6⅞s86 | 4 | 76½ | 76 | 76 | |
| Walgrn 5⅛s91 | 105 | 102 | 99½ | 101½ | +2 |
| Wall Mu 6⅞s91 | 121 | 92 | 91 | 91 | —¾ |
| Wesh G 8⅝s75 | 29 | 107 | 106 | 106 | |
| WesnUn 5⅛s92 | 38 | 48½ | 43¾ | 48¼ | —½ |
| Wesn 5⅛s93-68 | 39 | 51 | 50 | 50⅜ | —¾ |
| vjWShr 4s2361f | 57 | 14 | 12 | 14 | +1½ |
| vjWShr 4s2361r | 23 | 14⅛ | 11½ | 14⅛ | |
| WnAir L 5⅛s93 | 210 | 96 | 93 | 95 | +1 |
| Wn Elec 8⅝s95 | 74 | 105½ | 104 | 104 | —1 |
| Wn Pac 5s84 | 79 | 45 | 42⅛ | 45 | — |
| WnUnCp 7⅞s95 | 791 | 103½ | 102½ | 103 | +5⅛ |
| WnUnTel 8.45s96 | 58 | 99⅞ | 98⅛ | 98⅞ | — |
| WnUnTel 6⅛s89 | 35 | 89 | 78⅛ | 85 | +¾ |
| WestgCre 7.3s | 71 | 99 | 93⅛ | 93⅝ | —½ |
| WestgEl 8⅛s95 | 45 | 105 | 105 | 105¾ | +¼ |
| WestgEl 7⅛s92 | 75 | 73 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | —1½ |
| Weyrh 8⅛s2000 | 59 | 106 | 105 | 105⅛ | —½ |
| Weyrhsr 8⅛s75 | 9 | 104 | 103½ | 104 | —2 |
| Weyerh 5.20s91 | 93 | 77 | 76⅛ | 77 | —1¾ |
| Wheel S 7⅛s75 | 5 | 77 | 75 | 77 | +1 |
| Whlleck 9⅛s92 | 543 | 103⅛ | 99½ | 103⅛ | +5⅛ |
| Whlleck 5⅛s93 | 9 | 72½ | 70 | 70 | —½ |
| Whlfkr 10s89 | 47 | 87 | 84 | 87 | |
| Whlfkr 4½s89 | 299 | 62 | 58⅛ | 62 | +1½ |
| Wickes 5⅛s94 | 11 | 95 | 94⅛ | 95 | |
| Wil Ros 5⅛s87 | 20 | 92½ | 91½ | 92½ | +½ |
| Wms Cos 11s81 | 160 | 109 | 108 | 109 | —½ |
| WisCon 4⅞s91 | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +½ |
| Wis Cen 4s2004 | 4 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| WisE P 5⅛s75 | 5 | 79½ | 79⅛ | 77½ | —4⅛ |
| WrecCh 4⅛s73 | 23 | 71 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | —1½ |
| Woolwth 7⅞s96 | 28 | 97⅛ | 96 | 96 | —½ |
| Womet 5⅛s94 | 135 | 94⅛ | 93⅛ | 91⅛ | —2½ |
| Xerox cv6s95 | 672 | 147⅝ | 140 | 145⅞ | +7⅛ |
| YonkEP 9⅝s76 | 7 | 73⅛ | 73½ | 73½ | |
| YngSh 10⅛s2000 | 138 | 109 | 107 | 108 | |
| Zapata 4⅞s88 | 151 | 83 | [illegible] | 82 | +2½ |
| Zap h 4⅛s88B | 48 | 82 | 79 | 82 | —3 |
| Zap h 4⅛s88C | 157 | 82 | 79⅛ | 81 | +3 |
| Zurn In 5⅛s94 | 99 | 91½ | 89 | 91 | +2 |

## Foreign Bonds

| Bonds | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amst fn5⅛s73 | 3 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | |
| Austral 6⅛s77 | 6 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | +2½ |
| Austrl fn5⅛s77 | 31 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | |
| Austral 6⅛s82 | 1 | 99¼ | 99½ | 99½ | +4½ |
| Austrl fn5⅛s85 | 3 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| Austral 5⅛s79 | 20 | 98 | 97 | 97 | +2 |
| Austr fn5⅛s79 | 143 | 98 | 96 | 96 | |
| Austr fn5⅛s82n | 6 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| Australia 5s73 | 7 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99½ | +2¾ |
| Austral fn5s78 | 71 | 97 | 96 | 96 | |
| Austral fn5s83 | 5 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| Austl fn4⅛s73 | 6 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | |
| Austrl fn5⅛s73 | 2 | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115⅝ | |
| Aust as fn4⅝s80 | 8 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| Cauca V 3s78 | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | +2¾ |
| Chile 3s93 | 8 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | +¼ |
| CopnC fn5⅛s78 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| CopnT fn5⅛s77 | 3 | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | |
| Den fn6⅛s82 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| Europ fn5⅛s75 | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Europ fn5⅛s80 | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| Finland 7s77 | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| Finland 6s73 | 5 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | +⅛ |
| Finland 4s79 | 10 | 83 | 83 | 80 | —1 |
| Germany 5s85 | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —2 |
| ItalC Con 3s77 | 72 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +1 |
| ItalC Cn fn3s77 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| ItalPUt 3s77 | 2 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +1 |
| ItalPUt fn3s77 | 11 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| ItalRep fn3s77 | 28 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Jamaic 6⅛s81 | 8 | 78⅛ | 78⅝ | 78⅛ | —1½ |
| Jap Dev fn6s78 | 2 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| Mexico 7⅛s81 | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Mexico 7s87 | 9 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | |
| Mexico 6⅛s78 | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| Mexico 6⅛s79 | 5 | 86½ | 86½ | 85½ | |
| Mexico 6⅛s79 | 16 | 86½ | 84⅞ | 86½ | +2 |
| Milan fn5⅛s78 | 3 | 85½ | 84⅞ | 85½ | |
| Nippon fn6s77 | 3 | 97¼ | 97½ | 97⅛ | |
| Nippon 5⅛s80 | 3 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| Norw fn5⅛s75 | 1 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | |
| Norw fn5⅛s73 | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| Nova Scot 9s75 | 5 | 103 | 103 | 103 | —½ |
| Poland 8s53af | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | +½ |
| Pol as4⅛s58f | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| SoEurP 5⅛s82 | 9 | 78 | 78 | 78 | —½ |
| So Italy 5⅛s74 | 30 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | —1½ |
| Tokyo 6s83 | 3 | 86 | 85 | 86 | —3 |
| Urug as 4⅛s79 | 11 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Venezla 6⅛s80 | 5 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |

## International Bonds

*(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)*

### Units of Account

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Afr. du Sud 8¼-82 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Cassa Mezzogiorno 8½-78 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Centrest 8½-85 | 102¾ | 103½ |
| C.P.E. 7½-90 | 88½ | 89¼ |
| Com. Fed. Elect 6½-89 | 86 | 87 |
| Com. Fed. Elect 8½-79 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Copenh. County 7½-84 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Copenh. County 6¾-80 | 95 | 96 |
| C.U.F 6¾-77 | 93 | 93 |
| Denmark (Kingd.) 8½-86 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Escom 7½-88 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Escom 8¼-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Escom 8¼-80 | 106 | 107 |
| Europ. Coal Steel 6½-86 | 90 | 91 |
| Manitoba 7½-89 | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Manitoba 9½-82 | 106¼ | 107¼ |
| Norges Kommunalb. 8½-82 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Norges Kommunalb 7½-80 | 90 | 89 |
| Rodernes 6⅞-80 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Rand 6½-83 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Smor 6⅞-77 | 99 | 100 |
| Scotland 8½-84 | 100½ | 101½ |
| [illegible] 8½-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Watney 7½-84 | 93 | 94 |
| Pechiney 8¼-85 | 104½ | 105½ |
| Philips 8-74 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Shell Francaise 8¼-75 | 104¼ | 105¼ |

### European Currency Units*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Afr. du Sud 8½-85 | 89¾ | 90½ |
| CECA [illegible] | 103 | 104 |
| E.N.E.L 7¼-86 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Eurofima 7¼-81 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Interfrigo 7½-86 | 100¼ | 101¼ |

* For trading in D.M.

### Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

| | |
|---|---|
| Brit. Elec. Council 7½-84 | 97½ |
| Burmah 8½-85 | 104½ |
| CFP 8½-85 | 104⅛ |
| CNT 8½-85 | 104 |
| Conoco 8½-70/85 | 103½ |
| Daimler 8-85 | 103 |
| Denmark 8½-85 | 105½ |
| Dunlop 8½-85 | 103½ |
| Escom 8½-85 | 102½ |
| Hoogovens 8½-85 | 105½ |
| ICI 8½-83 | 104¼ |
| Ind. Bank Japan 8½-85 | 103½ |
| Ind. Bank Japan 7-83 | 94½ |
| Kansai 6½-84 | 90 |
| Ireland 8½-85 | 103½ |
| Ireland 7½-84 | 94 |
| ISE 7-84 | 98½ |
| KLM 8½-85 | 104½ |
| Norges Komm. 8½-85 | 104 |
| Queens Alum. 8½-85 | 102½ |
| So Africa 8½-85 | 102½ |
| Tenneco 7½-84 | 96½ |
| TRW 7½-84 | 95¾ |
| World Bank 8½-80 | 105½ |
| Yokohama 7-84 | 92½ |

### Guilders

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AKG 8½-75 | 104⅛ | 105⅛ |
| AKZO 8½-74 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Algem Bank Ned 8-75 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Amro Bank 8-75 | 104 | 105 |
| Bayer 8½-75 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Chevron 8-73 | 103 | 104 |
| Ent. Ind. Bank 8½-73 | 105 | 106 |
| General Elect. 8½-76 | 105 | 105 |
| General Tele 8½-75 | 104¼ | 105½ |
| Hoechst 8½-75 | 104¼ | 105½ |
| IBM 8-75 | 104 | 105 |
| KLM 8½-75 | 103¾ | 104¼ |

## Bank Stock Quotations

*Closing prices of the week's trading*

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AmBk&TrCoPa | 22¼ | 23 |
| Bankamerica | 61½ | 63¼ |
| BkCommerceNY | 29½ | 31½ |
| Bank of N.J. | 38 | 41 |
| BaystateCorp | 39⅛ | 39⅞ |
| CentJBk&Tr | 13½ | 13¾ |
| CentNBChic | 29¼ | 31½ |
| CentStBkEl | 11 | 11¾ |
| ClevelandTrust | 87½ | 88½ |
| Comm.Tr.N.J. | 27½ | 28 |
| ConnNBBdge | 20 | 20¾ |
| DetroitBk&Tr | 51¾ | 52½ |
| Fidelity Bank | 39½ | 40¼ |
| FifThirCinn | 27 | 28 |
| 1st&MerNERich | 40¼ | 40¾ |
| 1st Bancorp | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 1st Chicago Cp | 62¼ | 63⅛ |
| 1st NB Cinn | 32½ | 33¼ |
| 1st NB MaryL | 24½ | 25½ |
| 1st Nat B N.J. | 46 | 50 |
| 1stPaBkPhil | 33¼ | 34⅛ |
| 1st Security | 43 | 44 |
| 1stWestchNB | 43 | 50 |
| FranklinNBNY | 42 | 42½ |
| GirardTrBPhil | 53¼ | 54½ |
| HarrisTrBkChi | 53½ | 54¼ |
| HudsonTrNJ | 32¼ | 33¼ |
| IndValBTrPhil | 24¼ | 25 |
| LincolnIstBank | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| LongIslandTr | 27 | 27¾ |
| Mellon N Bk Pit | 53¾ | 54¼ |
| Merch Bk NY | 66 | 68 |
| NatCityBkClev | 60 | 60¾ |
| NComBkAlbany | 40 | 42 |
| NatComBkRuth | 36¼ | 37½ |
| NEnMerBoston | 24 | 25½ |
| NJ Nat Bk | 33 | 33½ |
| NortrTrChicago | 69½ | 70¼ |
| Phil Nat Bk | 38½ | 39½ |
| Pitts Nat Bk | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| ProvNBPhila | 26⅝ | 26⅞ |
| Repub.NB N.Y. | 24½ | 25½ |
| RoyalNBN Y | 24½ | 25½ |
| Secur Pac NB | 29½ | 31 |
| ShawmutAssBost | 52¼ | 53 |
| StBJerseyNB | 47 | 48½ |
| St.BkAlbany | 38½ | 40½ |
| StStrB Boston | 40½ | 41 |
| TrustCo.NJ | 13½ | 14 |
| UnTrMaryland | 50½ | 52 |
| U.S.Trust N.Y. | 47½ | 49¾ |
| ValleyNBLI | 32 | 34 |
| VirginiaNBkNB | 25½ | 26 |

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| Belgium | B.Fr. | 1,100.00 | 575.00 | Luxembourg | L.Fr. | 1,100 | 575 |
| Denmark (air) | D.Kr. | 174.00 | 91.00 | Netherlands | Fl. | 80.00 | 42.00 |
| Finland (air) | $ | 25.00 | 13.00 | Norway (air) | N.Kr. | 177 | 92 |
| France | Fr. | 93.00 | 49.00 | Portugal (air) | Esc. | 634.00 | 331.50 |
| Germany | D.M. | 80.00 | 42.00 | Spain (air) | Ptas | 1,550 | 810 |
| Great Britain (air) | £ | 7.85 | 4.12 | Sweden (air) | Sw.Kr | 147.00 | 76.00 |
| Greece (air) | Dr. | 785 | 405 | Switzerland | S.Fr. | 95.50 | 50.00 |
| Iran (air) | $ | 35.50 | 17.50 | Turkey (air) | $ | 25.00 | 13.00 |
| Ireland (air) | £ | 7.85 | 4.12 | Yugoslavia | $ | 25.00 | 13.00 |
| Israel (air) | $ | 29.50 | 15.50 | Other, Europe (air) | $ | 25.00 | 13.00 |
| Italy | Lire | 13,800 | 7,200 | | | | |

*Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.*
THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

## N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended July 3, 1971

| | Sales | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AmT&T | 693,900 | 45¼ | 44¼ | 45¼ | + ½ |
| PanAm | 476,600 | 13¼ | 11⅝ | 13 | + ¾ |
| RCA | 466,100 | 39⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | —2½ |
| Texaco Inc | 456,300 | 36⅛ | 34⅛ | 35⅞ | + ⅞ |
| GaPacific | 427,200 | 48⅛ | 46⅛ | 48½ | +1½ |
| GentelEl | 400,500 | 33⅛ | 29⅛ | 32¼ | +2¼ |
| EastKodak | 375,900 | 78⅛ | 74⅛ | 75⅛ | —3½ |
| AmelPe | 374,200 | 29 | 27⅛ | 28¼ | +1⅞ |
| IdealBasic | 356,800 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | .. |
| OccidPet | 328,600 | 19⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Transam | 317,400 | 17⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Travelers | 315,100 | 37⅛ | 36 | 36⅞ | —1½ |
| Chrysler | 314,300 | 27⅞ | 26⅛ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| XeroxCo | 303,900 | 118 | 110⅛ | 117⅞ | +6 |
| ShellOil | 302,800 | 47⅞ | 46⅛ | 47½ | +1½ |
| FstChart | 296,000 | 23⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅞ | +2⅛ |
| GulfOil | 293,000 | 31⅞ | 30⅛ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GenMotors | 292,300 | 80 | 78⅛ | 79⅛ | + ½ |
| AmCyan | 287,700 | 34⅛ | 32⅛ | 34⅛ | +1⅛ |

Issues traded in: 1,822.
Advances: 1,176; declines: 496; unchanged: 151.
New highs: 97; lows: 154.

| Volume | All stocks |
|---|---|
| Last week | 62,723,170 shares |
| Week ago | 60,278,040 shares |
| Year ago | 35,134,910 shares |
| **Jan. 1 to date:** | |
| 1971 | 2,141,305,886 shares |
| 1970 | 1,377,056,121 shares |
| 1969 | 1,436,517,022 shares |

## American Exchange

Week Ended July 3, 1971

| | Sales | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BranAirw | 220,000 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Twa wt | 157,000 | 17⅛ | 14⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Syntex | 152,300 | 70½ | 65⅝ | 69⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Loew Th wt | 148,000 | 27⅞ | 24⅞ | 27⅛ | +1⅞ |
| Whittack wt | 148,300 | 4⅞ | 4⅛ | 4⅞ | ... |

Volume: 14,893,570 shares.
Year to date: 617,432,570 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,230.
Advances: 706; declines: 373; unchanged: 150.
New 1971 highs: 48; lows: 100.

## Treasury Bills

| Due | Bid | Asked | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 8 | 5.22 | 4.51 | 4.57 |
| July 15 | 5.72 | 4.52 | 4.59 |
| July 22 | 5.09 | 4.57 | 4.64 |
| July 29 | 5.11 | 4.59 | 4.67 |
| July 31 | 5.19 | 4.70 | 4.78 |
| Aug. 5 | 5.05 | 4.74 | 4.82 |
| Aug. 12 | 5.05 | 4.75 | 4.84 |
| Aug. 19 | 5.07 | 4.81 | 4.91 |
| Aug. 26 | 5.00 | 4.84 | 4.93 |
| Aug 31 | 5.11 | 4.85 | 4.95 |
| Sept. 2 | 5.18 | 5.03 | 5.13 |
| Sept. 9 | 5.21 | 4.93 | 5.15 |
| Sept 16 | 5.24 | 4.96 | 5.18 |
| Sept. 21 W.I. | 5.24 | 4.98 | 5.18 |
| Sept 23 | 5.26 | 5.00 | 5.24 |
| Sept. 30 | 5.30 | 5.29 | 5.43 |
| Oct. 7 | 5.27 | 5.06 | 5.20 |
| Oct. 14 | 5.28 | 5.00 | 5.14 |
| Oct. 21 | 5.23 | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| Oct. 28 | 5.22 | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| Oct. 31 | 5.26 | 4.97 | 5.12 |
| Nov. 4 | 5.27 | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| Nov. 11 | 5.27 | 5.00 | 5.16 |
| Nov. 18 | 5.27 | 5.00 | 5.17 |
| Nov. 26 | 5.27 | 5.00 | 5.17 |
| Nov. 30 | 5.22 | 4.96 | 5.13 |
| Dec. 2 | 5.33 | 5.12 | 5.30 |
| Dec. 9 | 5.34 | 5.13 | 5.32 |
| Dec. 16 | 5.34 | 5.14 | 5.34 |
| Dec 23 | 5.47 | 5.36 | 5.58 |
| Dec 30 | 5.43 | 5.44 | 5.67 |
| Dec. 31 | 5.20 | 5.06 | 5.26 |
| Jan. 31, '72 | 5.47 | 5.27 | 5.49 |
| Feb. 29 | 5.05 | 5.50 | 5.76 |
| Mar. 31 | 5.72 | 5.62 | 5.81 |
| April 30 | 5.73 | 5.59 | 5.89 |
| May 31 | 5.74 | 5.80 | 5.92 |
| June 30 | 5.74 | 5.66 | 6.01 |
| Bond '92-'87, 4¼s | 74.26 | 75.26 | 6.35 |
| Bond '93-88, 4s | 73.4 | 74.4 | 6.19 |

## Market Averages

Week Ended July 3, 1971

| Dow Jones | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Indust. | 890.39 | 866.82 | 890.19 | +13.51 |
| 20 Transp. | 217.47 | 207.82 | 215.70 | + 5.37 |
| 15 Utils | 119.82 | 114.17 | 116.32 | + 3.54 |
| 65 Comb. | 302.01 | 289.81 | 299.11 | + 6.12 |
| **Standard & Poor's** | | | | |
| 500 Stocks | 110.66 | 97.02 | 99.78 | + 1.79 |

## German Retail Sales

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 4 (AP-DJ).—West German retail sales rose 12 percent in May from a year ago at market prices and 7 percent at real prices, the Federal Statistics Office reported today. In the first five months sales rose 13 percent at market prices and 8 percent at real prices.

# Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

issues paying 8 to 8 1/4 percent interest, bankers expect Glaxo, which is not exactly a household name in Europe, to be at least in the 8 1/4 range. Others, however, say the German liquidity squeeze is so tight that at present it would take an 8 1/2 percent coupon and an issue price of 98 (for a yield of just over 9 percent) to make the issue go. By later this month, of course, these conditions may be changed.

In the UA market, five French cities—Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Lille, Lyons and Strasbourg—are offering a 12.5 million UA issue at 8 percent. The 15-year bond is expected to be priced at par. The 12 million UA issue from Sté de Développement Régional was priced at par during the week with a coupon of 8 percent.

In the dollar sector, Borden's 20-year, 6 3/4 percent convertible was increased to $30 million from the originally planned $25 million, reflecting the improvement on Wall Street—the Dow Jones rose 14 points during the week—and the very unsated European appetite for convertibles. The bond, priced at par, is convertible into Borden common at $28 a share, a conversion premium of 8 1/2 percent over the $26 at the time the deal was closed.

In the straight dollar-debt side, Sandvikens Jernverks, a little-known Swedish steel company, is raising $15 million through a 15-year offering that is expected with a 9 percent coupon. The issue may be priced at a discount.

According to Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise, a total of 81 Eurobonds denominated in dollars, DM, UA, European Currency Units and guilders were launched so far this year. It ranked the issue houses as follows as far as the management and co-management is concerned:

| Bank | No. of Issues |
|---|---|
| 1. Deutsche Bank | 24 |
| 2. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas | 16 |
| Kredietbank Lux. | 16 |
| 4. S. G. Warburg | 15 |
| 5. White, Weld | 13 |
| Crédit Commercial de France | 13 |
| 7. Union Bank of Switzerland | 12 |
| 8. N. M. Rothschild & Sons | 11 |
| Westdeutsche Landesbank | 11 |
| 10. Morgan International. | 10 |

The figures, of course, do not tell the whole story. As one banker remarked: "No one would say that Crédit Commercial is more involved in the Eurocurrency market than Morgan."

One last item, FAS International has not been able to make interest payments totaling $578,000 due on its domestic U.S. $12.5 million, 5 percent convertible debentures and its $10 million, 5 3/4 percent guaranteed convertible Eurobond. The payments were due last week, although the company has a 30-day grace period. Company officials say they are trying to sell one or more subsidiaries, which, if successful, will provide enough capital to meet the interest payments.

## Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allcity Ins .12 | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| AmBnkrsFla .40 | 32 | 32¼ | +1½ |
| AmBkrsLfFla .10b | 14 | 14½ | —½ |
| Am Family Line 1 | 41 | 41½ | |
| AmFidel Lfe | 19 | 19½ | +1¼ |
| AmFoundersLfe .06d | 16½ | 17½ | |
| Am Guaranty | 7⅞ | 7¾ | |
| AmHeritageLf .24 | 12 | 12⅞ | |
| AmIncomeLf t | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| AmIntlGrp .50b | 89 | 89¾ | —½ |
| Am Intl Grp cvpf 2 | 132½ | 135½ | —½ |
| Am Inv Life | 7 | 7¼ | |
| AMIC Corp .04 | 17½ | 18 | +½ |
| Am N Ins Galv .38 | 9⅝ | 10 | |
| Am Pioneer Corp | 5⅝ | 6 | —⅛ |
| AmReinsurNY 2 | 80½ | 81 | +⅛ |
| AmReserve .32 | 58½ | 59¼ | |
| Am StatesLife .05g | 19½ | 20 | |
| Assoc Madison | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | |
| BMA Corp .40 | 19 | 19½ | +⅝ |
| BankersNatLife .15g | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | —⅛ |
| Bankers Secur | 14¾ | 15¼ | +1 |
| Benefic Nat Corp | 5⅝ | 6 | |
| BeneficStdCpA .40 | 12½ | 13 | |
| Benefic St Cp B .40 | 12½ | 13 | |
| Calif Westn St .40 | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | +½ |
| Capital Hold .44 | 38⅛ | 38¼ | +⅛ |
| Chase Nat Life | 26 | 27 | |
| Chesapke Lf A | 6¼ | 6¾ | |
| Chesapeake Lf B | 6½ | 6⅞ | +⅜ |
| Chubb Corp 1.60 | 65 | 65½ | +¼ |
| CoastalStLf .25g | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| College Univ | 17 | 17½ | +¼ |
| ColonialLfe&Acc .28 | 53½ | 54¼ | +¾ |
| ColonialPenn .20 | 53⅛ | 53⅝ | —1⅛ |
| Columbia National | 4½ | 5½ | |
| CombinedIns .40a | 45⅞ | 46½ | |
| ConnGenInsur .84 | 61⅛ | 61¾ | +⅝ |
| Consum Nat Lf | 7⅛ | 7½ | |
| ContAmLfe 1.08 | 21½ | 22½ | |
| CottonStates Lfe | 10½ | 10⅞ | +½ |
| CriterionIns .40 | 90 | 91 | |
| CrownLifeIns .66 | 26¼ | 27¼ | |
| Crum&Forster 1.80 | 65⅛ | 66⅛ | +⅞ |
| Crum&For pf 2.40 | 104 | 105½ | +½ |
| Durham Lif .60 | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| ERC Corp 1 | 69⅛ | 69⅞ | +⅜ |
| Eastern Life | 17⅜ | 18¼ | —½ |
| Educator&Exec .13 | 46½ | 47½ | +2⅜ |
| Eldorado Gen .10g | 3½ | 4 | |
| Empire Gen | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| EmployrsCas 1.20a | 43 | 45 | |
| EquitLfWash .44 | 22 | 22½ | —⅛ |
| Excel Invest | 9½ | 10 | +⅛ |
| ExcelsiorNY .50 | 9⅝ | 10¼ | |
| Family Life t | 22½ | 23 | +¼ |
| Farm&Home Life .30 | 6⅛ | 7½ | |
| FarmerNow Wid | 36¼ | 36⅞ | |
| FarmersGrp 2.20 | 93⅝ | 94½ | —½ |
| FidelCpVa .20 | 11¼ | 11½ | +¼ |
| FidelUnLife .25a | 35⅞ | 36½ | —½ |
| Fst Am Finan .20 | 23½ | 24¼ | —½ |
| Fst Colony Life | 16¼ | 16⅝ | |
| Fst Executive Cp | 7⅛ | 8½ | |
| FstFederalLife .22 | 24½ | 26 | |
| FstMigin NoCar | 12¼ | 13 | |
| FoundatnLf Am | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| Founders Finl | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| FranklinLife .50 | 18⅛ | 18⅞ | +⅛ |
| GL Enterprises | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| Gen Reinsur .68 | 247½ | 249½ | +1½ |
| George Wash Cp | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| Ga Intl Cp | 19 | 19⅝ | |
| GlobeCapital .01e | 3½ | 4½ | |
| GlobeLfeAcc t | 25½ | 26½ | +½ |
| GovtEmployIns 1.20a | 89 | 89½ | —½ |
| GovtEmplLfe .24 | 44⅝ | 45¼ | +½ |
| Great Cmwlth Lf | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| Gt Eastern Magt | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| GtgsouthnLfe .32 | 14½ | 14¾ | +¾ |
| Gt West Life 1.40 | 42¾ | 43⅝ | |
| Hamilton Intl Cp | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| Hamilton Nat Lfe | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| Hanover Insur 1 | 35¾ | 36¼ | +1 |
| HartfdStmBoiler 1.44 | 45 | 46½ | |
| HomeBenefCp .64 | 26⅞ | 27⅜ | |
| Home Security .40 | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| HoraceMann .07g | 10⅜ | 11⅛ | ⅛ |
| IndepLibrty Lfe | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | |
| IndependtL&A .72 | 30¾ | 31¼ | |
| InlandIns .64b | 21 | 21½ | |
| Integon Cp .20 | 10½ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| Interfinci .050 | 7¼ | 8⅛ | |
| Intl Holding | 6⅞ | 7¼ | |
| InterstateCp .10g | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | |
| Inv Guaranty Lfe | 15½ | 17 | |
| JeffersonNatLfe .20 | 12½ | 13 | |
| Kemperco Co .60 | 33¼ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| Ky Central Lf .16 | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| LACOP Corp | 6 | 6½ | +⅛ |
| LamarLfe .60g | 28 | 30 | |
| LibertyNatLfe .35 | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | +⅛ |
| Life Inv Inc | 24¼ | 25¼ | +½ |
| Lifesurance Cp | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| LincolnAm Cp | 2⅝ | 3 | |
| Lincoln Cons | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| Linc Income Lf .40a | 10⅝ | 11¼ | |
| LoneStar L | 11⅛ | 12½ | |
| Louisiana So Lf | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| LoyalAmLfe Ins | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | |
| ManchLfeCas t | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| ManhattanLfe .27d | 7 | 7½ | +½ |
| Mass Gen Lf | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| Mercury Gen .20 | 24⅝ | 25¼ | —⅜ |
| Midwn Nat Ohio | 9½ | 10⅛ | |
| MidwUnLfe .30d | 19⅛ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| Mission Equities .20 | 27½ | 28 | +1⅛ |
| ModernAmLfe .10 | 6⅞ | 7½ | |
| ModernSoc Lfe | 2¾ | 3⅛ | |
| MonarchCap .08d | 25½ | 25⅞ | + . |
| MonumntlCp .37g | 66⅛ | 67½ | |
| MutualSavLf .08g | 12⅛ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| NLT Corp .24g | 31⅞ | 32⅛ | +¼ |
| NN Corp 1.80 | 64½ | 65 | +⅜ |
| Nat Life Fla | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| Nat Old Line .20 | 9 | 9¼ | |
| NatResrvLf .35 | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | |
| Nat Westn Lf | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| Natlonwd A | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| Nationwide Lino .50 | 23 | 24 | |
| NorAmLfCas .15g | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| North Cent | 5½ | 6 | +⅛ |
| NoeastInsHartf 1.20 | 34 | 35½ | +½ |
| Nowst Mut Lfe | 25 | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| NorthwsNatLf .12g | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| Occidental Lfe | 5⅝ | 6 | +¼ |
| Ohio Casualty .80 | 53⅛ | 53⅝ | +⅞ |
| Old Line Life .30 | 24¼ | 25¼ | |
| Old Repub Int .48b | 33½ | 34 | —½ |
| Pac Std Life | 5¾ | 6 | |
| Fasquaney Bay | 20½ | 21½ | |
| Peerless Inc .30 | 14⅛ | 15 | —⅛ |
| PeninsularLf .12g | 12½ | 13¼ | |
| Penn Life | 34⅞ | 35 | +1 |
| Penn Life Units | | | |
| Penn Life wt | 21½ | 22 | |
| Phila Life .40b | 15¼ | 15⅝ | |
| Pidmont Man | 18¼ | 19 | +½ |
| Preferred Risk | 29 | 29¾ | +¾ |
| Pres Life | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | |
| ProtectiveLife .40 | 14 | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| ProvidLfND .23 | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| Provid Lf&Acc .80 | 75 | 76½ | |
| Pyramid Lfe .20g | 14⅝ | 15½ | |
| Rep Nat Life .20 | 19⅝ | 19¾ | +¼ |
| Richmond Corp 1 | 40⅞ | 41¼ | |
| Safeco 1.35 | 74¼ | 75¼ | —½ |
| Safeco pf .90 | 27⅜ | 27⅞ | +½ |
| St Paul Ins Co 1.12 | 65⅝ | [illegible] | |
| Seabord Cp un | 2⅛ | 3 | |
| SecurityConnLf t | 15½ | 16¼ | |
| SecurityCorp 2 | 31¼ | 32 | —½ |
| SecLife&Acc .30 | 20½ | 20⅞ | +⅛ |
| Southland Life 1 | 48¼ | 49 | —¼ |
| Southwstn Life Ins 1 | 45½ | 46 | |
| Std Life Ins .20 | 12½ | 13 | |
| Std Sec Life | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| Statesman Grp | 8¼ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| SunLifeIns .36a | 16½ | 17 | +½ |
| Surety Life .03g | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| Time Holding .40 | 17¼ | 18 | |
| UNAC Intl | 24¼ | 25 | |
| Unicoa | 16¾ | 17⅛ | |
| Union Fidelity | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | +⅝ |
| UnitAmerLife t | 5½ | 5⅞ | |
| Unit Benefit Life 2 | 237 | 242 | |
| UnitFireIns .20g | 14¼ | 15 | —¼ |
| Unit Founders Life | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| UnitLiberty Lfe | 13¾ | 14¼ | |
| Unit Life&Acc .10 | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | +¼ |
| Unit Sav Life | 8 | 8¾ | +¼ |
| UnitSvcsLfe .20b | 30 | 30½ | |
| Variable An Life | 20⅞ | 21⅜ | + |
| Vico Corp | 8¼ | 8½ | |
| Victory Line Ins .50 | 56 | 58 | |
| Washington Nat .68 | 29¼ | 29¾ | +¼ |
| WashgtnNat pf2.50 | 39 | 40 | |
| WestnCas&S 1.48 | 75 | 75½ | +2¼ |
| WestnStatesLife .15d | 6½ | 7⅛ | |
| Windsor Life | 4⅝ | 5 | —½ |
| WiscNatLife .62 | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | +⅛ |
| WorldSvcLife .10g | 9½ | 10 | |
| Zenith United | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |

# Quiet Tone Prevails on N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

ing the offer of the Vietnamese Communists to release war prisoners by the year-end, if all American troops are withdrawn by then, and momentous decisions by the Supreme Court.

### Dividends Declared

There was another report—the June figures on dividend declarations—that was potentially encouraging for stock investors, reflecting the improving trend of corporate earnings.

According to Standard & Poor's tabulation, the June total of favorable dividend actions—increases, extras and resumptions—was 162, against 92 in the comparable month of 1970. For the first half of the year, there were favorable actions by 868 companies, compared with 783 in the similar period of last year. Reductions and omissions have been running at about the same as the 1970 rate.

If corporate profits this year increase by 15 to 20 percent, as expected so widely in economic and business circles, the dividend record may improve significantly during the second half of the year.

None of the week's dramatic developments exerted much influence on the stock market.

June proved to be a rather lackluster month for the leading averages, with the blue-chip indicators showing slight losses and the broader indexes barely in the plus column.

The record for the first six months, however, was positive, with the four major averages posting net gains ranging from 6 to 10 percent.

In the credit market last week, short-term interest rates rose, the yields on municipal bonds also increased, and investors showed they could be enticed into the market when they considered prices to be right.

Moreover, such leading bankers as Gaylord A. Freeman jr., chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Emmett G. Solomon, chairman of the newly named Crocker National Bank in San Francisco, predicted that an increase in the prime lending rate by major banks was likely to come very soon. When the rate does move, it almost certainly will be lifted to 6 percent from its present 5 1/2 percent level. Some of the regional banks took such action last week. The discount rate, now at 4 3/4 percent, may also go up.

Even though bank loan demand is not overly strong, banks are actively thinking of a higher prime rate because their increasing cost of securing funds is causing a profit squeeze.

The stock market staged a broad but moderate advance last week in the slowest trading in seven months.

There were 1,176 stocks that gained, 496 that lost ground and 141 that ended with no net change.

The broad-based market averages were stronger than the blue-chip indexes. Among the more comprehensive measurements of the market's performance, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 1.79 points to 99.78 and the New York Stock Exchange composite gained 1.08 to 55.18.

In the investment-grade sector, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.51 to 890.19.

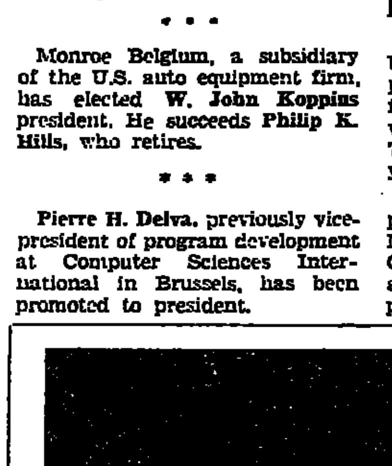
Volume on the Big Board for the week slowed to 62.7 million shares from 66.2 million the week before.

American Telephone, the most active stock last week on a turnover of 693,900 shares, added 1/2 to 45 1/4. There was no special news affecting the nation's most widely owned stock, but it attracted investment buying after dipping within a point of its yearly low at 44.

Pan American World Airways tacked on 3/4 to close at 13 after trading at a 1971 low of 11 5/8. The airline stock has been depressed by the transatlantic fare war and by a poor profit picture. Volume totaled 476,600 shares.

RCA, turning weak on Thursday and Friday, dropped 2 1/2 to 35 5/8 as 466,100 shares changed hands. The stock was depressed by rumors—labeled as "completely untrue" by the company—that RCA intended to sell off its computer division at a large loss.

Large block trades in a week affected by portfolio switching were seen in Texaco and Georgia Pacific, the fourth and fifth most active issues. Texaco rose 7/8 to 35 7/8 on a volume of 456,300 shares. Georgia Pacific climbed 1 1/8 to 48 1/2 after selling at close to its lowest price of the year. Turnover was 427,200 shares.



James H. Whitcomb

## People In Business

Formerly general manager, **James H. Whitcomb** has been promoted to president of General Foods Europe, headquartered in Brussels.

* * *

Monroe Belgium, a subsidiary of the U.S. auto equipment firm, has elected **W. John Koppins** president. He succeeds **Philip K. Hills**, who retires.

* * *

**Pierre H. Delva**, previously vice-president of program development at Computer Sciences International in Brussels, has been promoted to president.

## U.S. Car Output Rises Less Than 1% in June

DETROIT, July 4 (AP-DJ).—U.S. car output rose less than 1 percent in June to 806,972 units from 804,721 a year earlier, but was up 5.3 percent from the 766,404 cars built in May of this year.

Ford production was down 8.7 percent from a year ago. General Motors output rose 6.9 percent, Chrysler was down 6.6 percent and American Motors was 1.4 percent lower.

Eva wrote an ad for Miss R. that brought her 20 job offers!

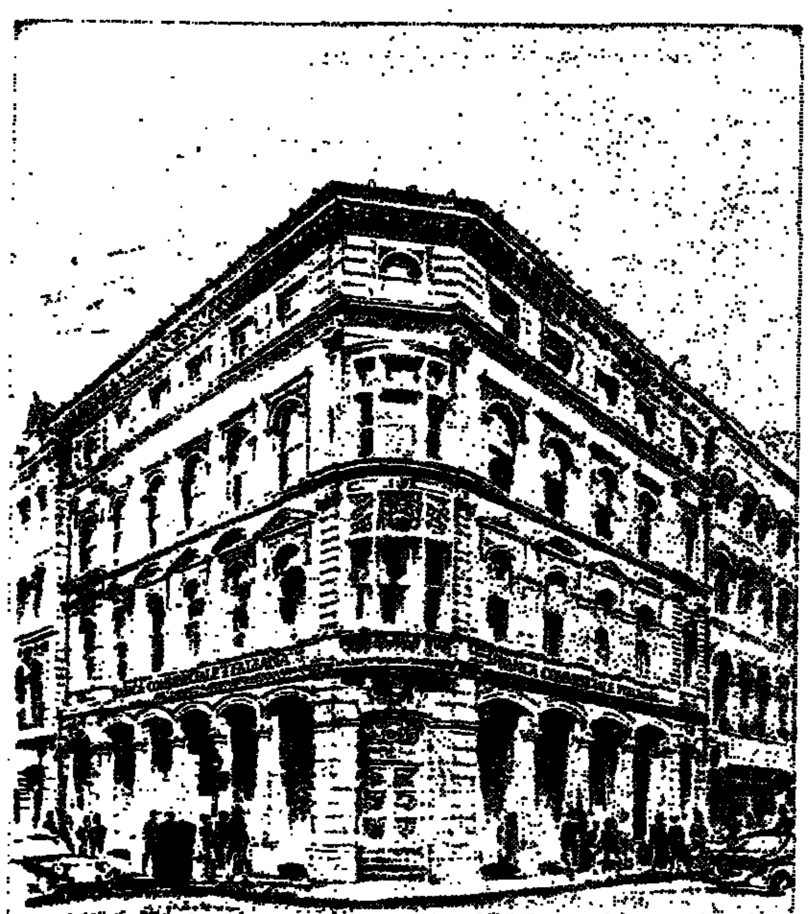


In Germany
call Eva Petzold.
Frankfurt 56-36-29.

When Miss R. was looking for an au-pair job in either Rome, Geneva or Zurich, she called Eva to ask about the Tribune's international circulation. Eva helped her write the ad in English and advised 4 consecutive insertions. Miss R. received 20 job offers in one week! Ask Eva about timing, cost and number of insertions when you call to place your Tribune classified ad in Germany.

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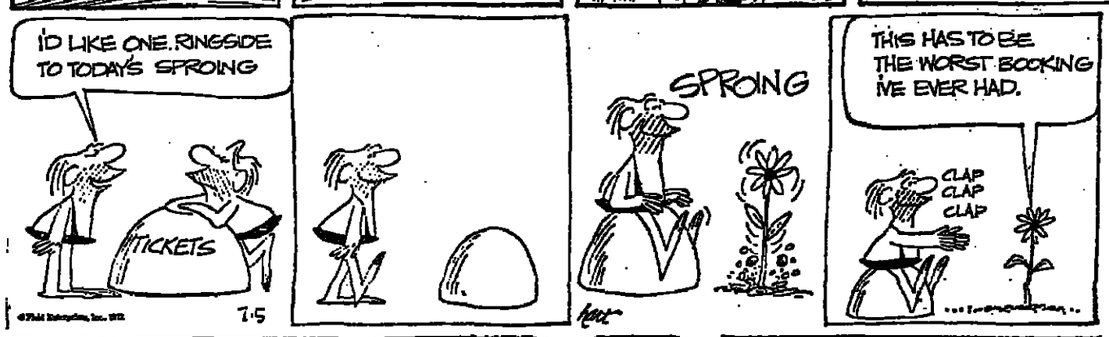
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
Head office: Piazza della Scala, 6 - Milano

LSPN - 12/1

PEANUTS



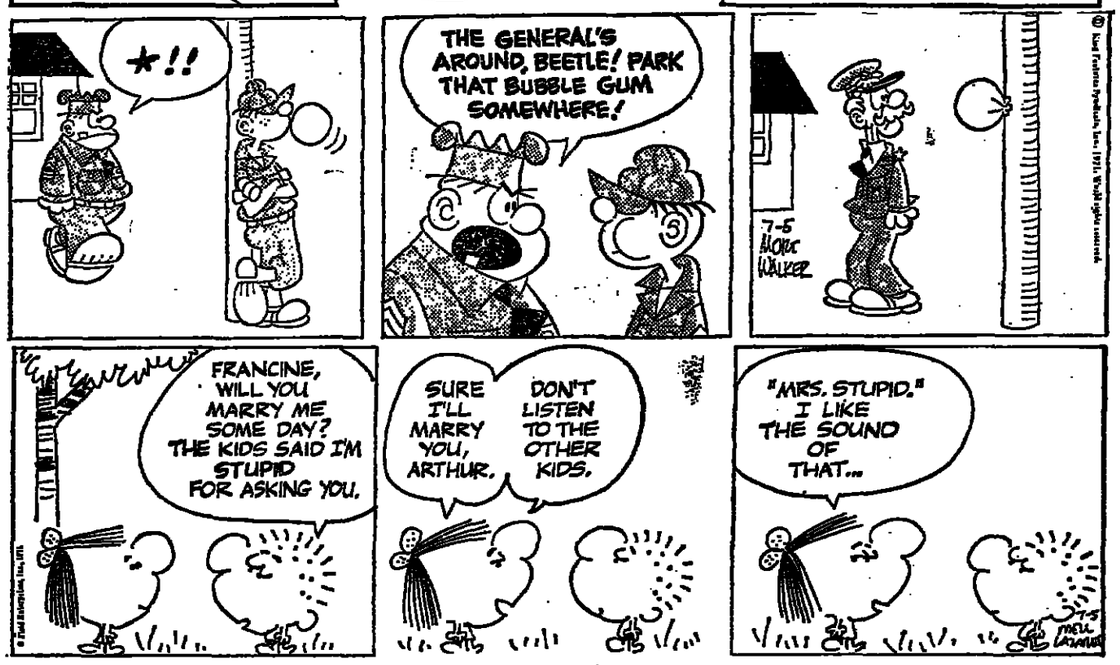

B.C.




L'IL ABNER



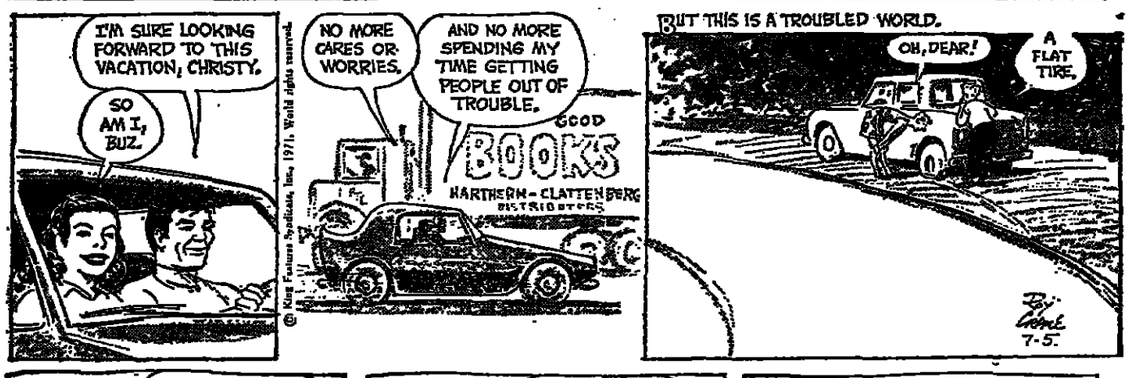

BEETLE BAILEY



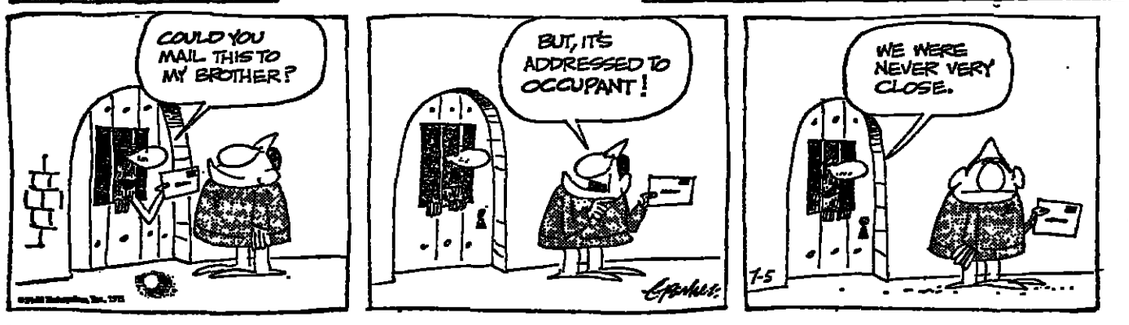

MISS PEACH




BUZ SAWYER



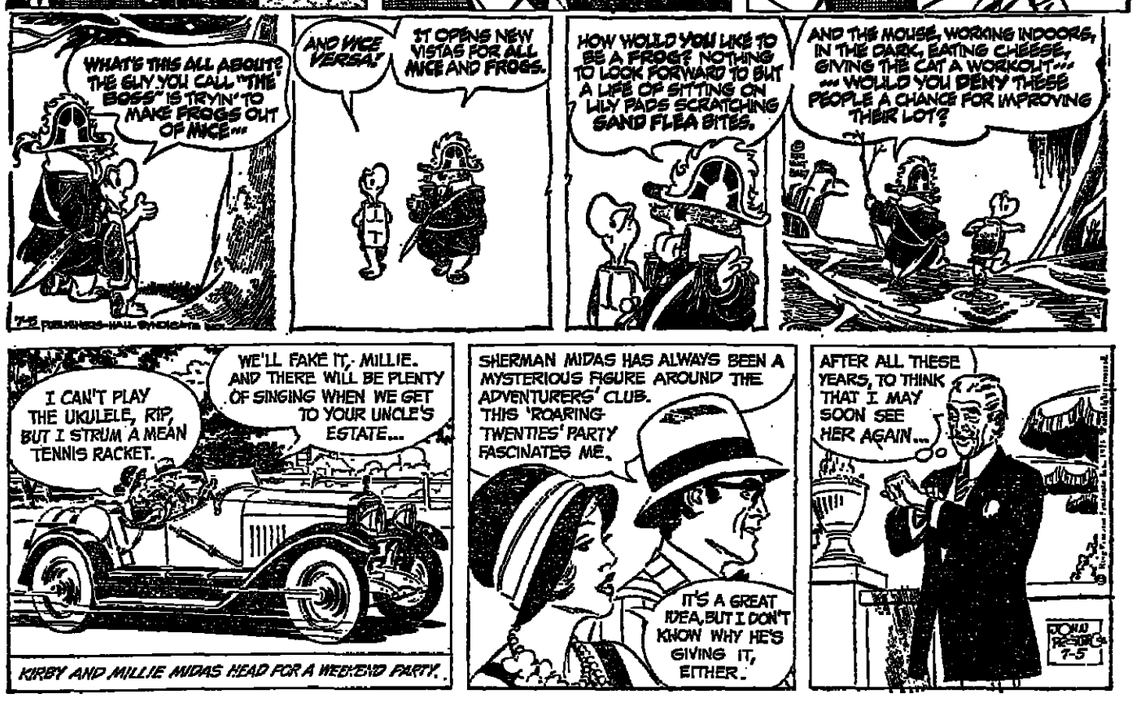

WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN M.D.



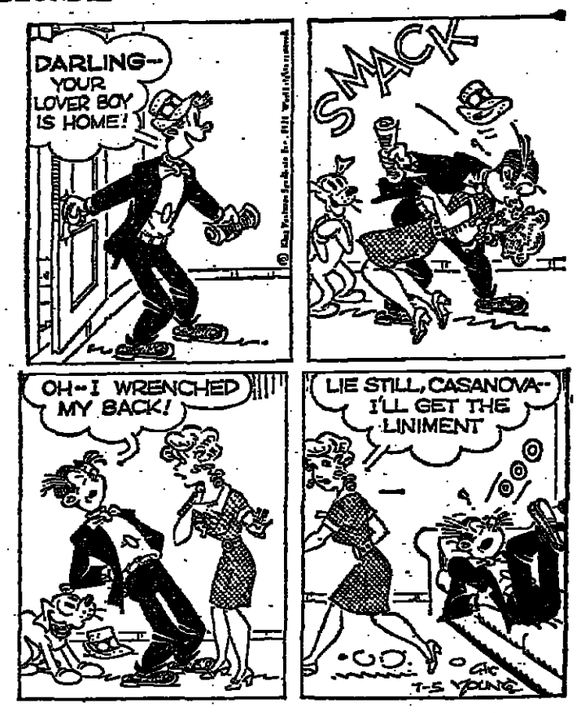

POGO




RIP KIRBY




BLONDIE




# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

One of the advantages of the weak no-trump is that it creates difficulties for an opponent with a strong hand.

Now and again the opponent who ventures into the auction finds that his partner has a virtual yarborough and that he can be penalized substantially at the level of two. As the opening bidder has given a clear picture of his hand, his partner is in a good position to double.

The result can occasionally be disappointing to the defending side, however. A case in point is the diagramed deal. It was played recently during trials that will determine the British team to play in the European Championship in Athens in November.

East's weak no-trump opening bid might be called subminimum. South doubled one no-trump and beat a temporary retreat to two clubs after West had redoubled. When this was doubled by East he continued as planned to two diamonds and was doubled again, this time by West.

When the defenders have the preponderance of high cards the right defense is often to lead trumps. West followed this plan by leading the diamond queen, and started counting his chickens when the dummy appeared. He expected to collect a penalty of 800 points or even more, and it was a disappointment to him to find that the contract was unbeatable.

East won the first trick with the diamond ace and led his remaining trump. South won with the king and led a club to dummy's ten. The defenders would have emerged on top if West had been able to regain the lead to cash his trump winner, but he had no quick entry.

By continuing clubs at every opportunity, South was eventually able to ruff his fourth club in the dummy. His only losers were two trumps, two clubs and a spade.

When West had had his say on the subject of the opening no-trump bid, East had some words of comfort.

"It might have been worse," he pointed out. "We didn't double them into game. And we couldn't have made a game our way.

"Incidentally," continued East, turning to the attack, "you could have led anything in your hand except that silly trump and we'd have beaten the contract."

NORTH
♠ 9 6 5 2
♡ 9 7 6
◇ 6 5 4
♣ J 10 2

WEST
♠ Q J 4
♡ K Q J 10 3
◇ Q J 10
♣ 7 5

EAST (D)
♠ 10 7 3
♡ 8 5 4 2
◇ A 3
♣ A K 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 8
♡ A
◇ K 9 8 7 2
♣ Q 8 6 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

| East | South | West | North |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 N.T. | Dbl. | Redbl. | Pass |
| Pass | 2 ♣ | Pass | Pass |
| Dbl. | 2 ◇ | Dbl. | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

West led the diamond queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J | O | W | L | S | | B | A | S | T | | J | A | W | S |
| O | B | E | A | H | | O | U | I | S | | E | X | I | T |
| H | O | D | G | E | P | O | D | G | E | | O | L | L | A |
| N | E | G | S | | A | K | I | N | | S | P | E | E | D |
| S | S | E | | L | I | M | B | | U | T | A | | | |
| | | | C | O | R | A | L | | M | E | R | G | E | D |
| S | P | O | O | K | | K | E | L | P | | D | A | V | E |
| P | R | O | M | I | S | E | | A | S | S | I | Z | E | S |
| C | O | Z | E | | A | R | O | W | | O | Z | A | I | R | K |
| A | D | Y | T | U | M | | A | M | I | C | E | | | |
| | | | O | P | E | | R | A | N | K | | Q | U | E |
| Q | U | I | P | S | | A | S | K | S | | B | U | N | D |
| U | R | S | A | | C | O | M | E | T | O | L | I | F | E |
| A | G | E | S | | O | N | E | R | | L | A | T | I | N |
| D | E | E | S | | Y | E | N | S | | A | B | E | T | S |

DENNIS THE MENACE




# JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAUME

ROFYT

RENARB

EMBLAG




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AFTER CLOAK FITFUL INFECT
Answer: You love to feel it—AFFECTION

# BOOKS

## PRAGUE
### The Mystical City

*By Joseph Wechsberg. The Macmillan Company. 229 pp. $6.95*

Reviewed by Marcia Davenport

PRAGUE is every man's possession, in the same sense as the music of Mozart, the Sistine ceiling, the sonnets of Shakespeare. Its unique beauty has universality; its tortured, tragic history is inseparable from the unresolved fate of Western man. When Prague is in the headlines, every votary of humanism and beauty feels invoked and involved. When Prague is silenced, civilization knows itself to be in trouble. The urgent hold of Prague on the Western world is a mystery—but Prague itself is pervasive and mysterious. Some of us have known the city for lifetimes. We have lived in it, loved it, suffered with or because of it, as love decrees one must suffer at times. Prague is a part of ourselves that we can never root out. The reasons for this are largely intangible. They are comprised in the subtitle of an absorbing and gracefully learned book by Joseph Wechsberg called "Prague, The Mystical City."

The key word is "mystical." This is no mere touch of literary color; it has an infinity of real meanings which are woven through pages rich with the 1,000-year-old accumulation of human, intellectual and visible treasure. Wechsberg is the ideal person to write what he has called a profile of Prague; he has the native, thoroughly-stirred mix of Central European qualities no outsider can bring to the understanding of his subject. Born in a German-Jewish bourgeois family in Moravia (then an Austrian province), bilingual in Czech and German, for many years master of the admirable English that he writes for The New Yorker and elsewhere, he brings tenderness, depth and a certain slack native wit to revealing the real Prague —and the qualities that make it what it is.

He has an extremely detailed knowledge of his subject. Above all, he states and constantly explains why there is no single Prague, in nationality, history, language, culture, religion, tradition, or any other generic element. "Nothing is clear and simple in Prague," he says; "everything is enigmatic and complex. The city's 1,000-year-old history is constant flux and reflux, love and hatred, struggle and synthesis, contrast and symbiosis."

The fascination of the book lies in the author's own weaving and then unraveling of the myriad threads that are the complex tapestry of Prague. "Historically, culturally, linguistically, there are three peoples—Czechs, Germans, Jews. Spiritually there is Judaism, Catholicism, Protestantism. Socially there were for centuries the rulers . . . the nobles . . . and *misera plebs*. Architecturally, there is Romanesque Prague, the Gothic Prague, the Baroque Prague." And when he comes to the wealth of genius which man in Prague has expressed in literature, music, philosophy, religion, architecture, drama, science and crypto-science (Prague has always been a focus of alchemy, magic and supernatural), the pages glow.

Though the outside world may know little of the poetry and prose of Czech writers, except for Karel Capek and the beloved Hasek who created Svejk (Schweik, the universal Czech common man), the German and the Jewish cultures of Prague produced Kafka, Rilke, Werfel, Brod and others more current today than ever before. A typical anomaly was that Gustav Meyrink—the author of the celebrated novel about the Golem and its creator, Rabbi Loew, an epic of the ancient Prague ghetto and its wondrous synagogue—was not a Jew at all, but a transplanted outsider who was one of the city's weirdest eccentrics.

Unlike most books about Prague, which are ponderous, expensive and lavishly illustrated (there is no more photogenic city), Mr. Wechsberg's book is a quiet, companionable, deeply informed journey through the contrasts and complexities, the legends, anecdotes and personalities and the sublime architectural treasures of a millennium. The text seems artlessly casual, like an unplanned stroll through the ancient quarters of the city, letting imagination and impression have full play. But, in fact, the vast riches of Prague are so presented—the wonderful chapters for instance, on the Charles Bridge and the medieval site of the cathedral-fortress Hradcany—as to show them in full depth and panorama. Their innumerable facets are illumined by intellect, warmth, wit and inevitably—love.

I was last in Prague in 1968 a year after the Russian invasion. In July, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Jan Hus, I stood among several thousand Czechs of all types and ages in the Bethlehem Chapel, listening to the head of the Czech Brotherhood, the national Protestant sect, making a long address. He concluded with an apostrophe to "the memory of our three Czech martyrs, our three men named Jan." (Hus, Masaryk, Palach.) Since then the thrall has tightened on Prague. Mr. Wechsberg says in his final pages that "fear is everywhere, indivisible and omnipresent."

This is true. It has been true and then been made untrue many times before. Nobody ever knows. A thousand years may be scripturally, as a day, in Prague many a day has dawned in idealism or confusion or violence whose end could not be foreseen. Nor can any day in the life of this beautiful, baleful, magic city. We who know it believe that its ancient stones and walls and roofs give up their secrets and rouse their defenders in their own mysterious spirit and time.

*Marcia Davenport wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.*

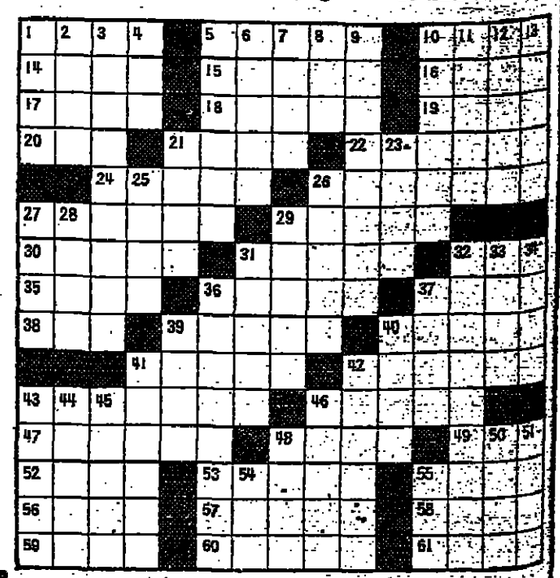
# CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 William H. or Robert
5 Nonplused
10 Holes in one
14 Telegram
15 Summer-camp gear
16 Sported
17 Norse deity
18 City in Illinois
19 Lined up
20 Dead or Black
21 Dairy surrogate
22 Outburst
24 Tantrums
26 Wrapped
27 Man at the plate
29 Folds
30 As ——— (usually)
31 ———tonk
32 Hill in S. F.
35 Do a shoe chore
36 Zesty
37 Belém's other name
38 Sort
39 Musical instruments
40 Detection medium
41 Confronted
42 Chess piece
43 Brief addresses
46 Swahili tongue
47 Heroine of "Private Lives"
48 Rely, with "on"
49 Hack
52 Legal wrong
53 Lift up
55 Soup ingredient
56 Heating vessel
57 Sound off
58 Incubators
59 Observed
60 Softened
61 Indian

**DOWN**

1 Ark groupings
2 Girl Friday's role
3 Robin Hood's friend
4 Bowling number
5 Fish-cleaning gadget
6 Hoffmann's forte
7 Preposition
8 Talk softly
9 Kind of colonel
10 Oscars, e.g.
11 Lobster roe
12 Wear away
13 Did mending
21 Kind of arch
23 Dark
25 Salt tree
26 Barrel holes
27 Island off Java
28 Sea in Kazakh
29 Modified
31 Abominates
32 Eastern resort
33 Kind of surgeon
34 Minimal
36 Suburb north of N. Y.
37 Assignment
39 Cooking aid
40 Fell
41 Card game
42 Tilted
43 Has it made
44 Ham-act
45 French river
46 Hem
48 Diagonal
50 River of Florence
51 Army station
54 Anglo-Saxon money
55 Exclamation



هكذا من الاصل

*Clears 7-6 1/4*

# Matzdorf of U.S. Sets Jump Mark

By Neil Amdur

BERKELEY, Calif., July 4 (NYT).—On his final attempt, Pat Matzdorf set a world record in the high jump yesterday.

Capping a thrilling windup to a two-day international track and field meet, Matzdorf, 21, barely cleared 7 feet 6 1/4 inches, erasing the standard set by Valery Brumel of the Soviet Union, the athlete Matzdorf had emulated in training and technique.

Matzdorf's performance came in the same meet where Brumel achieved international greatness eight years ago in Moscow—the United States-Soviet Union series.

A team of world all-stars was added to this year's tense competition to avoid contractual complications between competing television networks. But for the capacity crowd of 21,000 in Edwards Stadium, it was another classic American-Soviet duel.

Trailing by one point entering yesterday's final 12 events, the young American men's team spurted to a 126-110 victory over its Soviet rival.

The final women's score was 76-60 and resulted in a 186-186 tie in the combined team totals. American men and women easily swept the competition with the world all-stars.

The Soviet women, however, continued their mastery of an American team that won only four of the 14 events.

The sentiment of American athletes was summed up best by Steve Prefontaine, the precocious 20-year-old distance runner from Coos Bay, Ore., who set an American record in winning the 5,000-meter run in 13 minutes 30.4 seconds.

"It was very quiet around the dorm last night," said Prefontaine, who reversed a loss in this meet last year in Leningrad. "You could hear people thinking."

On Friday, for the second successive year, Soviet Union athletes had struck at the source of American pride by winning the 100-meter dash and 1,500-meter run.

Valery Borzov, the finest sprinter ever produced behind the Iron Curtain, beat a field that included Jim Green, Lennox Miller and Dr. Delano Meriwether.

With America's top two milers, Marty Liquori and Jim Ryun, on tour in Europe, Vladimir Panteley and Mikhail Zhelobovski produced a sweep of the first two places in the 1,500-meter run—the metric mile. John Baker and Jim Crawford, the Americans in the race, finished fourth and fifth, respectively.

Helped by victories in the 10,000-meter run and triple jump, the Soviet men had finished the first day of the competition with a 54-53 lead.

"It's stupid to have this meet so close to the AAU because you have to be at your peak in the AAU if you want to go anywhere," said Frank Shorter, who was outkicked in the last 220 yards of the 10,000-meter run by Rashid Sharafyetdinov.

Until last year, the United States had never lost the 100 or 1,500. Borzov, a legitimate Olympic candidate, repeated his victory, although a stiff cross-wind hindered any respectable time. He clocked 10.5.

Meriwether, who won the AAU 100 last week, competed in his familiar costume—white hospital T-shirt, yellow swim trunks and striped suspenders. But the rigors of changing jobs and a hectic cross-country trip seemed to drain the drive and determination that characterized Meriwether's sensational performance last week.

The United States did receive opening-day victories from Rod Milburn, who ran the 110-meter high hurdles in 14 seconds; Fred Newhouse, in the 400-meter dash in 46.3; Randy Matson, with a 66-foot 2-inch shotput and Dave Roberts, with 17-5 in the pole vault.

Russians Anatoly Bondarchuk (232-8 in the hammer throw) and Viktor Saneyev (55-9 1/2 in the triple jump) were also winners.

Yesterday, Matzdorf, a junior at Wisconsin, said he was too "afraid and excited" to think about world records after he cleared 7-4 1/2 on his second attempt for an American record.

Having won the event, in the greatest exhibition of high jumping ever (five of the six entries cleared 7-1 3/4), Matzdorf asked officials to raise the cross bar to 7-6 1/4. Brumel's world record was 7-5 3/4.

Matzdorf missed his first two attempts—good jumps that brought ecstasy and then agony to the crowd.

Concentrating intensely, Matzdorf was quick to take his third jump on the synthetic red running surface.

"I thought about getting my speed up," Matzdorf said. "I wanted to gather all the pep I could."

Matzdorf moved quickly to the runway and cleared the bar, although it quivered. It seemed, for an instant, that it would slide off into the blue pit.

Sid Sink, another collegian who had won NCAA and AAU titles, could not muster the closing kick that had characterized his victories in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in recent weeks. Sink, from Manchester, Conn., wound up four yards behind Roumaldes Bito of the Soviet Union, who won in 8:41.

The most satisfying performance of the two days belonged to Russ Hodge, the muscular former world record-holder in the decathlon.

Hodge's winning final point total was 7,698 points.

Frustration followed Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, the three-time Soviet Olympian, who competed in his ninth U.S.-Russian meet and finished runner-up for the ninth time. Ter-Ovanesyan, 33, lost by two inches to Arnie Robinson, who, like Matzdorf, said he has profited from watching and adapting the training techniques of his Soviet rival.

Yesterday's wind-up also produced a throw of 293-1 by Janis Donins in the javelin.

A significant new face emerged in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles, where John Akii-Bua, a 20-year-old policeman from Uganda, upset two of America's top performers, Wes Williams and John Seymour.

Yevgeny Arzhanov, the world's top half-miler, overhauled Juris Luzins, America's No. 1 800-meter prospect, in the last 50 meters after Luzins led throughout. Arzhanov's time was 1:47.3.



Associated Press.

**RISING HEIGHTS—Pat Matzdorf of the United States sets world record in the high jump by clearing 7 feet 6 1/4 inches at the U.S.-Russian World All-Stars track meet.**

*For 3d Wimbledon Title*

# Newcombe Overcomes Smith

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 4 (NYT).—At the stroke of 5 yesterday, John Newcombe slashed a low volley into the clear to end one of the great finals in Wimbledon history.

The Australian beat Stan Smith of the United States in a dour, uncompromising battle of battering serves and fierce volleys with the result in dispute right down to the wire. The scores were 6-3, 5-7, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

As that volley fled away, wave after wave of applause rolled down. Newcombe, over 170 palpitating minutes, took his third all-England final in five years.

The victory confirmed the 27-year-old Australian's status as the world's No. 1, but in Smith's golden moments halfway through the match, it seemed that America would have its first champion here since little Chuck McKinley took this coveted crown in 1963.

The United States salvaged one title as Mrs. Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals avenged their singles defeats by beating Mrs. Margaret Court and Evonne Goolagong of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, for their fourth doubles championship in five years.

Bob Kriess, 18, a sophomore of the University of California, Los Angeles, won the junior title by defeating Stephen Warboys of Britain 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

No quarter was given or asked in the wildly fluctuating men's final, and only one lapse by Smith under tremendous pressure in the fifth set settled this issue of resolution and character.

Newcombe had been second seeded. He had raced through six rounds with the loss of only one set and he had granted the great Ken Rosewall a meager five games in reaching the final.

There was no way to fault Newcombe's play at the start. He was crashing his first serve into the corners, volleying like a madman and covering so much court that the giant Smith seemed leaden in comperison.

**Breaks Through at 4-2**

In the sixth game John was at 15-40 on a backhand that streaked cross court, and though Stan saved it, he later reached for a ball that appeared to be going out and volleyed over the line to give the Australian the break at 4-2.

In this mood John had the set and was 4-all and 15-40 in the next set with another backhand posted against the line.

It was now or never for the American Army private. Smith has come far over the last couple of years and a fortnight ago had beaten Newcombe in straight sets for the London grass title. A smash from deep court, a blazing serve and a volley put him at 5-4, and when Newcombe double faulted to 30-40 in the next game, there was Stan surprisingly at set point.

It hardly seemed possible. Until then he had never had a break point on Newcombe's service or had even reached deuce, John dug himself out of that morass, but the whole complexion of the match was to change in a twinkling. The 24-year-old Smith had found inspiration and was ready to roll.

All his glorious weapons came immediately to hand. A flat forehand to an empty spot, a Newcombe double-fault and a backhand that found the net put the American again at set point in the 12th game. Then Smith hit a backhand through the middle that was volleyed out by Newcombe, and Stan had the set at 7-5 for one a piece.

Trailing at 0-2 in the third, Smith went bersek. That huge first serve was caroming off the grass and his ground strokes were finding the corners. Under this nonstop assault, Newcombe lost his concentration.

"I know about center court," he had said before the match. "You can go into coma out there."

Stan took the third set, 6-2. What price the fourth-seeded Smith now?

Newcombe shook off the malaise. He jumped up and down on the service line and snapped back to attention. It's on the record now that he played to perfection.

Not a single point had Smith won against service all the way through the fourth set. Desperately he fought off three set points to get to deuce. At advantage, John aced him for 6-4 and two sets each.

It was a question now of toughness of fiber and high resolve. At 2-all, the man from Pasadena served a dreadful game. A forehand passed him, he double-faulted twice and pushed a volley low into the net to be at love.

Could Smith break back? A forehand winner off the tape, a backhand off John's shoetops and a volley through the middle put him at break point in the next game. Newcombe, off balance, smashed deep and, on the run, Smith got his racquet on the ball. With the court wide open, his lob drifted inches over the baseline.

Newcombe's 12th ace took him to 4-2 and when that low volley scooted across court like a rabbit, he had wonderfully won.

"I kept telling myself out there that 'fortune favors the brave,'" he said. His reward was a cup presented by the Duke of Kent and $9,000.

In the all-American senior final the evergreen Gardnar Mulloy, now 57 years old, and Tony Vincent beat Vic Seixas, the 1953 Wimbledon men's champion and Straight Clark, 6-2, 6-4, as Gar served out the match at love.

# *Open Tennis May End As Groups Quarrel*

WIMBLEDON, England, July 4 (AP).—The end of open tennis loomed as the International Lawn Tennis Federation's management committee moved yesterday to ban the World Championship Tennis contract professionals from the federation's tournament circuit as of Jan. 1.

The federation and WCT issued a joint statement saying they had failed to reach agreement on financial and other problems. They had been meeting throughout the Wimbledon tournament.

The announcement meant that unless the quarrel between the two organizations was patched up, the 32 stars under contract to WCT would not be allowed to compete next year at Wimbledon, Forest Hills and the Australian and French championships.

The announcement said the management committee would recommend to the federation's annual congress at Stresa, Italy, next week that only players accepting the authority of their national associations should be allowed to compete in federation tournaments.

This would mean that tennis might go back to where it was before 1968, the days when amateurs and professionals were kept apart.

Wimbledon, which started "open" tennis in 1968 by announcing a "go it alone" policy and inviting the pros to compete in an open All-England championships, announced it will back the ILTF this time.

The pros have been battling with the world's ruling tennis body for some considerable time and demanding bigger guarantees to provide their stars for ILTF-controlled tournaments.

The rift had been brewing for two years. Last year, WCT pulled its players out of the French and Italian championships and threatened to do the same at Wimbledon. The Dallas-based group demanded a bigger share of the profits.

A peace formula was worked out early this year and WCT agreed to let its players compete in the major tournaments. But organizers of the French championship were upset when several contract pros failed to turn up in Paris.

# Ailing Stewart Easily Gains French Prix

By Michael Katz

LE CAMP DU CASTELLET, France, July 4 (NYT).—Jackie Stewart won the French Grand Prix as he pleased today, but it wasn't as easy as it looked. The former world champion from Scotland is a sick man.

Stewart has been suffering from a virus-caused glandular fever and was prescribed antibiotics. A few days ago, he stopped taking the drugs, wary of the effect they might have on a Formula One driver.

Yesterday, he was complaining to his team chief, Ken Tyrrell of England, about aches and pains. Last night, his doctor flew from Geneva to this 3.61-mile course just off the French Riviera with a fresh supply of medicine and tonight Stewart was to fly to Lausanne for treatment in a hospital.

But this afternoon, nothing bothered Jackie, neither his ailment nor the feared Ferraris.

"I really had no moments at all," said Stewart after his Tyrrell-Ford had monopolized the 198.55-mile race, "not at all."

Stewart, who said he expected the glandular fever to clear up "in three or four weeks," won by 28.12 seconds from his 25-year-old French teammate, François Cevert. Cevert drove beautifully, nursing a sick engine in the final minutes of the 55-lap race to conserve a lead of less than six seconds over Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil.

Fittipaldi, winner of the United States Grand Prix at Watkins Glen last year, had started from 17th place in the field of 23 with his Lotus-Ford and passed Jo Siffert of Switzerland for good on the 48th lap to take third. Siffert's BRM was the first of the 12-cylinder cars to finish, ahead of New Zealander Chris Amon's V-12 Matra-Simca.

Only eight cars finished on the same lap as Stewart, and only 13 were running at the end. Two of the dropouts were the Ferraris of Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, whose 12-cylinder machines had been expected to give Stewart and his V-8 the most trouble.

Ickx, who was the only driver close to the Scotsman in the World Drivers' standings, dropped out on the fifth lap with a busted engine. With the nine points he gained with his victory today, Stewart moved 14 points ahead of Ickx—33-19—in the driver standings after five of the 12 Grand Prix races.

Regazzoni, second for the first 20 laps, spun out on the 21st and wrecked the rear suspension. Graham Hill of England, avoiding Regazzoni, clipped a safety barrier and had to go to the pits to fix the suspension of his Brabham-Ford. Later, the twice former world champion, 42, abandoned with a broken oil pipe.

WORLD DRIVERS' STANDINGS

| | Pts. |
|---|---|
| 1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland | 33 |
| 2. Jacky Ickx, Belgium | 19 |
| 3. Mario Andretti, Nas., Pa. | 9 |
| Ronnie Peterson, Sweden; Pedro Rodriguez, Mexico | 9 |
| 6. Chris Amon, New Zealand | 8 |
| Clay Regazzoni, Swiss | 8 |
| 8. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil | 6 |
| François Cevert, France; Denny Hulme, New Zealand | 6 |

# *Aaron Hits No. 615 as Braves Shut Out Mets; Bucs Lose*

NEW YORK, July 4 (AP).—Hank Aaron's 615th career homer helped the Atlanta Braves to a 2-0 victory over the New York Mets today.

Aaron's 33d homer of the season touched off a two-run Atlanta flurry in the fourth inning against loser Tom Seaver. Following the homer, Seaver surrendered consecutive singles to Darrell Evans, Mike Lum and Sonny Jackson for the Braves' second run.

That was enough for Phil Niekro, who scattered nine hits and fought his way out of several jams. The Mets, who have lost four straight games, stranded 12 runners.

**Cubs 9, Pirates 7**

Don Kessinger singled home the tying and lead runs as the Chicago Cubs rallied for five runs in the eighth inning and beat Pittsburgh, 9-7. The Pirates had broken a 4-4 tie with three runs in the top of the eighth on run-scoring singles by Bob Robertson, Gene Alley and Dave Giusti.

**Astros 6, Reds 1**

Rookie Ken Forsh won his fourth straight game and Joe Morgan cracked three hits, including a home run, as Houston beat Cincinnati, 6-1.

**Phils 10, Expos 6**

Don Money and Denny Doyle smashed two-run doubles and Larry Bowa added a two-run single as Philadelphia scored six runs in the eighth inning to whip Montreal, 10-6.

**Cards 3, Padres 2**

Dal Maxvill doubled home one run and later doubled to set up the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning as St. Louis downed San Diego, 3-2.

**Orioles 3, Tigers 2**

In the American League, Mike Cuellar scattered six hits to pick up his tenth victory in a row as Baltimore edged Detroit, 3-2, on home runs by Boog Powell and Ellie Hendricks. Cuellar is now 12-1.

**Senators 9, Indians 4**

Rookie Pete Broberg picked up his first major league victory as Washington defeated Cleveland, 9-4, behind the home run hitting of Frank Howard, Del Unser and Lenny Randle.

**Red Sox 7, Yanks 4**

Loe Lahoud, subbing for slumping and ailing Carl Yastrzemski hit two of four Red Sox homers to pace a 7-4 Boston victory over the New York Yankees. Another substitute, John Kennedy, hit his third homer and George Scott hit his 13th.

**White Sox 1, Royals 0**

Wilbur Wood hurled a four-hit shutout as Carlos May drove in the game's only run in a 1-0 Chicago White Sox victory over Kansas City.

## Sunday

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 48 | 30 | .615 | — |
| Boston | 44 | 33 | .571 | 3 1/2 |
| Detroit | 43 | 36 | .544 | 5 1/2 |
| New York | 37 | 42 | .463 | 12 |
| Cleveland | 36 | 43 | .456 | 13 1/2 |
| Washington | 30 | 47 | .390 | 17 1/2 |
| **Western Division** | | | | |
| Oakland | 51 | 27 | .654 | — |
| Kansas City | 39 | 36 | .520 | 10 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 39 | 40 | .494 | 12 1/2 |
| Chicago | 33 | 42 | .440 | 16 1/2 |
| California | 36 | 47 | .434 | 17 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 32 | 44 | .421 | 18 |

Friday's Results

New York 6, Boston 0
Washington 6, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, Baltimore 1.
Milwaukee 5, Minnesota 0.
Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.
California 1, Oakland 0.

Saturday's Results

Washington 4, Cleveland 3.
Baltimore 8, Detroit 1.
Minnesota 7, Milwaukee 1.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 1, Kansas City 0.
Oakland 5, California 3.

Sunday's Games

Washington 9, Cleveland 4.
Oakland at California, twi-light.
Chicago 1, Kansas City 0.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, twi-light.
Baltimore 3, Detroit 2.
Boston 7, New York 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 51 | 30 | .630 | — |
| New York | 45 | 32 | .584 | 4 |
| Chicago | 40 | 37 | .519 | 9 |
| St. Louis | 41 | 40 | .506 | 10 |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 47 | .413 | 17 1/2 |
| Montreal | 30 | 48 | .385 | 19 1/2 |
| **Western Division** | | | | |
| San Francisco | 52 | 20 | .634 | — |
| Los Angeles | 46 | 35 | .568 | 5 1/2 |
| Houston | 39 | 39 | .500 | 11 |
| Atlanta | 41 | 45 | .477 | 13 |
| Cincinnati | 37 | 46 | .446 | 15 1/2 |
| San Diego | 28 | 54 | .341 | 24 |

Friday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.
Montreal 4, 4, Philadelphia 2, 8.
Atlanta 2, New York 0.
Houston 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 7, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 2.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
San Francisco 10, St. Louis 1.
Atlanta 7, New York 1.
Philadelphia 6, Montreal 2.
Houston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Los Angeles 1, San Diego 0.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 10, Montreal 6.
Atlanta 2, New York 0.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 7.
Houston 6, Cincinnati 1.
Los Angeles at San Francisco.
St. Louis 3, San Diego 2.

## The Scoreboard

RUGBY UNION—At Bethlehem, South Africa, Argentina defeated Eastern Free State, 26-6, in the second match of their tour.

FOOTBALL—At Montreal, touchdowns by Joe Coffey, Gary Wood and Hugh McKinnis sparked the Canadian League All-Stars to a 30-13 victory over the defending Grey Cup champion Montreal Alouettes.

# Dobson's 5-Hitter Widens Orioles' Margin

DETROIT, July 4.—With the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox suddenly closing in, the Baltimore Orioles yesterday received help from Pat Dobson.

Dobson, a former Tiger, upped his won-lost record to 8-4 by stopping Detroit on five hits, 8-1.

## Saturday

The Orioles' victory gave them a 5 1/2-game lead over third-place Detroit in the American League East and a 3 1/2-game margin over second-place Boston, which also lost yesterday.

**Yanks 2, Red Sox 1**

Roy White's two-run homer in the sixth inning spoiled a fine pitching performance by Boston's Luis Tiant and lifted the New York Yankees to a 2-1 victory over the Red Sox.

**White Sox 1, Royals 0**

Rich McKinney's two-out triple scored Mike Hershberger with an eighth-inning run as the Chicago White Sox edged Kansas City, 1-0, behind Tommy John's six-hit pitching.

**A's 5, Angels 3**

Unbeaten Chuck Dobson doubled home two runs and scored another, chalking up his seventh victory of the season as Oakland whipped California, 5-3.

**Senators 4, Indians 3**

Washington built a four-run lead and Horatio Pina and Joe Grzenda, relief pitchers, preserved it as the Senators topped Cleveland, 4-3, for their fourth straight victory.

**Twins 7, Brewers 1**

Minnesota took advantage of three errors in the first inning for four unearned runs and Jim Kaat pitched a five-hitter as the Twins beat Milwaukee, 7-1.

**Dodgers 1, Padres 0**

Willie Davis' two-out double in the ninth inning broke up a scoreless battle between Al Downing of Los Angeles and San Diego's Dave Roberts and gave the Dodgers a 1-0 victory over the Padres.

**Cubs 3, Pirates 1**

Don Kissinger hit the fourth inside-the-park home run of his career and Milt Pappas scattered eight hits today to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

**Phils 6, Expos 3**

Tim McCarver's tie-breaking two-run single highlighted a ninth-inning rally as Philadelphia scored four runs and beat Montreal, 6-3.

**Giants 10, Cards 1**

Chris Speier, Bobby Bonds and Ken Henderson drove in seven runs with home runs and San Francisco rolled over St. Louis, 10-1.

**Astros 4, Reds 3**

Jim Wynn, who threw out the potential winning run at the plate during a ninth-inning rally, singled with two out in the 13th, stole second and scored on Jack Hiatt's single to give Houston a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati.

**Braves 7, Mets 1**

Mike Lum's homer with two on capped a four-run first-inning rally and Jim Nash protected it with a five-hitter, boosting Atlanta to a 7-1 victory over the New York Mets.

# Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 100 310 000—5 14 1
Chicago ..... 000 106 000—1 7 1
Moose (7-4) and May; Jenkins, Newman (6), Bonham (8) and Martin. L—Jenkins (11-8). HR—Robertson (13th), Alley (32).

Los Angeles ... 021 002 103—9 14 0
San Diego ..... 001 001 000—2 12 2
Alexander (7-0) and Sims; Kirby, Coombs (6), Severinsen (8), Kelley (8) and Barton. L—Kirby (9-6). HR—Buckner (12d), Crawford (26).

St. Louis ..... 000 020 000—2 12 2
San Fran. ..... 011 000 00x—2 4 2
Gibson, and McNertney; Stone, Carrithers (5), Robertson (8) and Healy. W—Gibson (5-7). L—Stone (5-7). HR—Alou (22d), Cruz (13d).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 200—2 6 0
Houston ..... 010 010 01x—3 7 0
Nolan (6-8), and Bench; Dierker, Gladding (9) and Hiatt. W—Dierker (11-4). HR—Wynn (3d).

Atlanta ..... 000 001 110—3 8 1
New York ..... 110 000 000—2 10 0
Reed (8-6) and E. Williams; C. Williams, Frisella (7) and Grote. L—Frisella (4-3). HR—E. Williams (12th).

(First Game)

Philadelphia ... 010 000 001—2 4 2
Montreal ..... 300 010 00x—4 6 0
Wise (5-6) and Ryan; McGinn (1-1) and Bateman. HR—McDonald (14).

Johnson (13th).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia .... 022 013 000—8 12 1
Montreal ..... 203 000 000—5 6 2
Reynolds, Fryman (3) and McCarver; Stoneman, Raymond (6), Britton (7) and Bateman. W—Fryman (3-2). L—Stoneman (8-8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
California ..... 000 000 001—1 5 0
Odom and Blefary; Clark (2-0) and Stevenson. L—Odom (4-4).

Chicago ..... 000 000 200—2 5 1
Kansas City ... 001 000 000—1 8 1
Magnuson, Bradley (7), Forster (8), Johnson (9) and Egan, Butler, York (7), Fitzmorris (7) and Papeke. W—Magnuson (1-0). L—Butler (1-1).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 010—1 6 0
Detroit ..... 000 001 02x—3 8 0
McNally, Dukes (9), Watt (9) and Etchebarren; Lolich (12-6) and Freehan. L—Dukes (0-4).

Washington .... 030 010 020—6 8 4
Cleveland ..... 010 011 000—3 7 1
Bosman, Lindblad (7) and Billings. Lamb, Hennigan (7), Hand (8) and Fosse. W—Bosman (6-8). L—Lamb (5-4). HR—Billings (13d), Mincher (6th).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Milwaukee ..... 100 300 01x—5 6 0
Blyleven, Williams (6), Hardel (7) Strickland (8) and Mitterwald; Parsons (7-8) and Roof. L—Blyleven (7-11). HR—May (5th).

New York ..... 100 002 002—5 10 1
Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 7 1
Bahnsen (6-7) and Munson; Culp, Brett (9), Tatum (9) and Montgomery. L—Culp (7-8). HR—Munson (4th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ... 000 000 003 000 0—3 11 1
Houston ..... 300 000 000 000 1—4 11 2
Gullett, Granger (7), Carroll (9), Gibbon (11) and Bench; Wilson, Gladding (9), Culver (10), Ray (3) and Hiatt. W—Ray (8-1). L—Gibbon (1-4).

Los Angeles ... 000 000 001—1 6 0
San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Downing (10-4) and Ferguson, Sims (9); Roberts (6-9) and Barton.

Atlanta ..... 000 000 002—2 5 0
New York ..... 000 001 000—1 5 0
Nash (8-5) and Williams; Gentry, McAndrew (1), McGraw (6), Taylor (8) and Dyer. L—Gentry (7-6). HR—Lum (7th).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 100—1 8 2
Chicago ..... 101 000 01x—2 8 0
Johnson, Grant (7) and May; Pappas (8-8) and Cannizzaro. L—Johnson (4-6). HR—Kessinger (2d).

St. Louis ..... 001 002 000— 3 4 0
San Fran. ..... 002 020 01x—10 10 3
Carlton, Drabowsky (6), Linzy (7), Patterson (8) and McNertney; Cumberland (4-0) and Dietz. L—Carlton (11-5). HR—Speier (3d), Henderson (9th).

Philadelphia ... 002 000 001—3 12 0
Montreal ..... 000 201 000—3 6 3
Lersch, Brandon (7), Hoerner (8) and McCarver; Morton, Renko (9), Strohmayer (9) and Bocabella. W—Hoerner (4-3). L—Morton (7-10). HR—Johnson (14th), Fairly (6th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington .... 108 210 000—4 9 0
Cleveland ..... 000 002 000—3 8 1
Brown, Riddleberger (6), Pina (6), Grzenda (7) and Billings; Foster, Colbert (5), Mingori (7), Farmer (8) and Fosse. W—Brown (3-1). L—Foster (3-7). HR—Allen (4th).

Minnesota ..... 400 101 100—7 6 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 100 000—1 5 3
Kaat (6-7) and Mitterwald; Lopez, Wenzer (6), Krausse (9) and Rodriguez. L—Lopez (1-3).

Baltimore ..... 013 000 101—6 10 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 001—1 5 1
Dobson (8-4) and Etchebarren; Cain, Chance (3), Niekro (7), Denehy (7), Seelbach (8), Kilkenny (8) and Freehan. L—Cain (5-3). HR—Reichenmund (4th), Northrup (8th).

New York ..... 000 002 000—2 3 0
Boston ..... 010 000 000—1 3 0
Peterson (7-7) and Munson; Tiant, Lyle (8) and Montgomery. L—Tiant (10-2). HR—White (12th).

Oakland ..... 011 003 000—5 16 1
California ..... 000 001 110—3 8 0
Dobson, Knowles (8) and Duncan; Wright, Reynolds (8), Fisher (7), LaRoche (9) and Stephenson, Moses (8). W—Dobson (7-9). L—Wright (7-8).

Chicago ..... 000 000 010—1 9 2
Kansas City .. 000 000 000—0 6 0
John (6-8) and Egan; Splittorff, York (8) and Kirkpatrick. L—Splittorff (3-2).

# Harvard Crews Take Pair At Henley; Demiddi Wins

HENLEY, July 4 (UPI).—Two lightweight crews from Harvard University skimmed over the River Thames with mechanical precision yesterday to win the Thames Challenge Cup for eights and the Wyfold Cup for fours at the Henley Royal Regatta.

World champion Alberto Demiddi of Argentina cooly won the singles event, the diamond sculls, against Jim Dietz of the New York Athletic Club by 2 1/3 lengths in 8 minutes 8 seconds—far below the record 7:42 set by American Don Spero in 1965.

Harvard's young eights crew—average age of 21—beat the Kingston Rowing Club of Britain by one-third of a length in 6:48 over the one-mile 550-yard course in one of the closest races of the day. Earlier, Harvard outrowed the Bewelley Rowing Club of England in a semifinal.

Harvard's four defeated another British crew, Marlow Rowing Club, in their final by two lengths in 7:37.

Harvard's twin victories comprised the total American successes from 19 U.S. entries in the four day tradition-stepped regatta, which is in its 134th year. Last year, U.S. crews won one cup, the double sculls.

Americans yesterday lost two other finals, the Ladies Plate for eights and the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboy crews.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., which reached the final in 1969 and lost to A.S.R. Nereus of the Netherlands, returned only to be beaten again in the final, this time by London University.

St. Andrews School of Middletown, Del., on its first trip to Henley, went down to a crack British crew, Pangbourne College, by two lengths in 7:04 to lose the schoolboys final.

Henley lacked world class entrants for its main event, the Grand Challenge Cup for eights. The only overseas competitor, the Cairo Police Rowing Club of the United Arab Republic, was defeated in the final by Britain's Tideway Scullers School by 2 1/3d-lengths in 6:46.

## Mill Reef Sets Course Record

SANDOWN, England, July 4 (UPI).—American-owned Mill Reef completed a double yesterday when the 3-year-old colt added the £40,000 ($96,000) Eclipse Stakes to his English Derby victory earlier this year.

En route to his four-length victory, the colt, owned by Paul Mellon, cracked the course record. His time of 2 minutes 5 2/5 seconds for the 1 1/4 mile topped by three-fifths of a second the mark set by the English horse Connaught in last year's race by 3/5.

## Trevino Defeats Wall in Playoff In Canadian Golf

MONTREAL, July 4 (AP).—Lee Trevino knocked in a ten-foot birdie putt on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff today and defeated Art Wall in the Canadian Open golf championship.

Trevino, who two weeks ago captured the U.S. Open title, came from two strokes off the pace in the final round with a five-under-par 67 and tied Wall at 275.

Wall, at 47 the oldest man in the field here, had a final-round 69 and blew a chance to score his first victory in five years when he missed from eight feet on the 72d hole—a putt that would have won it outright for him. He had led after the second and third rounds.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

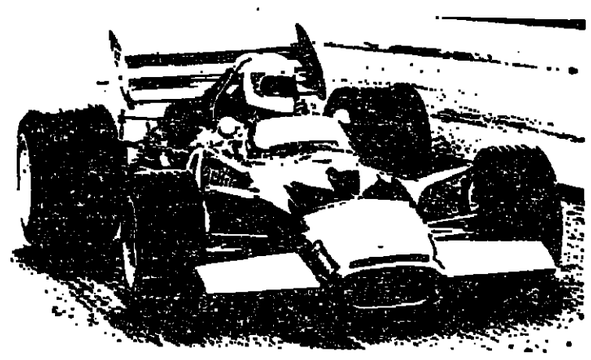
| | |
|---|---|
| Art Wall | 70-67-68—205 |
| Lee Trevino | 73-68-67—208 |
| Lou Graham | 67-71-72—210 |
| Labron Harris | 70-73-69—210 |
| Bob Rosburg | 71-72-67—210 |
| Rod Funseth | 67-73-71—211 |
| Terry Wilcox | 72-73-68—213 |
| Phil Rodgers | 67-72-73—212 |
| Gay Brewer | 71-73-68—212 |
| DeWitt Weaver | 69-75-70—214 |
| John Lister | 75-71-68—214 |
| Herb Hooper | 69-70-76—215 |
| R.H. Sikes | 71-71-73—215 |

## Merckx Lead in Tour Down to Two Seconds

NEVERS, France, July 4 (UPI).—Belgian Eric Leman today won the seventh and longest stage of the Tour de France cycle race in a massive sprint finish marred by a spill just 200 meters before the finish line.

Eddy Merckx, Belgium's defending champion, retained overall lead, but was only two seconds ahead of teammate Herman Van Springel.

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## The 'Jesus People'

# In a Good Old American Tradition

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT).—At a recent Billy Graham evangelistic rally in Chicago, a group of about 100 Satan worshipers banded together to march down the aisle and disrupt the critical moment when members of the crowd were invited forward to make their commitments to Christ. Their plan was abruptly foiled when a sizable group of long-haired youths shouting "Jesus cheers" surrounded them and physically blocked their way.

The militant defenders of the faith—and of the honor of Mr. Graham—were "Jesus People," part of a nationwide movement that is giving a new (and often bearded) face to fundamentalist Christianity and taking on all of the marks of a minor religious revival. They have attracted a good deal of publicity because of their hippie style and unusual language. In fact, they are the latest heirs of a religious tradition that is as American as circuit riders and apple pie.

Most Jesus People are young rebels against middle-class culture who find that acceptance of Jesus Christ as Savior has given them a whole new purpose in life. They preach traditional fundamentalism, with belief in heaven and hell and literal interpretation of the Bible; but their suspicion of middle-class institutions extends to fundamentalist churches, which they usually see as lacking passion for the radical demands of a gospel life-style. A high proportion are former drug addicts who now prefer to "turn on to Jesus."

No one knows exactly how many Jesus People there are, but literally hundreds of communes—Jesus Houses—have sprung up across the country, especially on the West Coast, and these frequently have several dozen occupants. They eschew drinking, smoking and drugs, and spend as much time as they can on Bible study and prayer and spreading the Jesus message among the street people.

Their styles range from that of the hard-core Children of God, who drop all family ties, adopt biblical names and preach imminent doomsday, to relatively strait-laced ones, who get invited into nearby high schools to preach against drugs.

Despite the apparent novelty of the Jesus People, or Jesus Freaks, the movement is clearly in the direct line of virtually every major revivalist movement this country has seen—from the Great Awakenings of the 18th century through the camp meetings of the 19th to modern evangelists like Dwight L. Moody, Billy Sunday and Mr. Graham.

The well-known Lutheran Church historian, Martin L. Marty, notes that "all revivals of religion in this country have been Jesus revivals." Early religious awakenings were reactions against the remote and sovereign God of Calvinist orthodoxy; they offered Jesus as a guide to concrete religious experience and the same sort of personal devotion that surrounds Catholic adoration of the figure of Mary.

Liberals also joined in the search for a "historical Jesus," or a Jesus who stood as the inspiring example of the spiritual man. Even the "death of God" theologians held on to Jesus when they got rid of the deity.

Although traditional in these ways, the Jesus People phenomenon also coincides with two other developments that make the movement unique.

The first is the counter-culture. The Jesus movement is clearly an expression of the youth culture at prayer. It offers religious expression—in relatively traditional American terms—to a social movement that has profoundly religious roots and overtones but has been linked thus far only to religious imports like Zen and Yoga.

The other is political radicalism and the attraction of Jesus as a revolutionary figure. The Jesus People are against social action and argue, in the best tradition of American conservatism, that the way to change society is to change individuals. At the same time, their Jesus is a figure who has caught the popular imagination—witness the long-haired, secularized hero of the best-selling record album, "Jesus Christ Superstar"—and become a symbol of rejection of prevailing values. The Jesus People movement is attractive to some of those who reject middle-class life-styles and institutions, but who have been through the political action trip and found it frustrating and unproductive.

The whole phenomenon has generally been regarded as a boost for conservative evangelicalism at the expense of liberals. Mr. Graham, who has been detecting a spiritual revolution for 20 years and may now find that history has caught up with him, calls the Jesus movement the greatest spiritual revolution of the century.

On the other hand, conservatives would do well to be aware of some potential contradictions. Not only are the Jesus People anti-institutional, but their rejection of middle-class culture also constitutes a direct challenge to the Nixonian social and political world view that is deeply intertwined with theology in conservative churches, especially in the South.

In addition, the Jesus People movement places a heavy reliance on emotion, an element of religious experience that is also in the process of being recaptured by Catholic Pentecostalists and other closely related movements. American evangelical Christianity, though, always has had a strong rationalist and scholastic side, with heavy reliance on Trinitarian doctrinal formulations, and thus far the Jesus People have shown little inclination for disciplined theologizing of any kind.

The future of the Jesus movement is unclear. Certainly, the current fascination with Jesus in the top 40 records will soon fade, and the same thing could happen to the Jesus People. On the other hand, the communes could become crystallized as permanent institutions, in which case they would inevitably take on many of the unfortunate traits they now complain about in fundamentalist and other churches.

It is also possible that, as the young Jesus People grow up and have their families, some will find their way back to organized churches. The obvious choices will be conservative ones; however, if history is to be any guide, the big gainers may very well be the mainline liberal denominations.

American religious liberalism has never been able to generate much vitality on its own. Instead, it has lived off the emotion of evangelicalism by providing theological depth to those rebels from evangelicalism who found it intellectually shallow. A high proportion of liberal leaders, including the late Reinhold Niebuhr, have been preachers' children.

Religious liberalism appears to be going through a period of sterility, one in which there is no leader of Dr. Niebuhr's stature to offer new directions. The Jesus movement is hardly going to supply such a new direction, but it may be the sort of vital renewal movement whose side effects—and rebels—will shove the mainline churches off dead center.

This has happened time and again in American religious history, and the time may now be ripe. As Dr. Marty remarked, "It's been two decades since we had the infusion of G.I. converts into the major denominations. We could use some more now. Maybe the ultimate effect of the Jesus People will be a heated-up Methodism and Presbyterianism."

Russell Baker is on vacation. His column, Observer, will be resumed on his return.



The New York Times/Edward Fiske

**A member of the "Jesus People," young revivalists who oppose middle-class values, drugs and lust, hands out pamphlets in front of a night club in San Francisco.**

# PEOPLE: *Leslie Caron: The Feminine Mystique*

**Leslie Caron**, one of the very few French actresses to find success in Hollywood, is thoroughly baffled by the Women's Liberation Movement despite her long residence in the United States. Leslie, writes UPI Hollywood correspondent Vernon Scott, cannot comprehend why American females are so intent on making a public issue of drawing a clear distinction between the sexes. "We have no trouble in France about identification of sex," Miss Caron said in an interview. "Men are men and women are women. Everyone can see and appreciate the fact." "Theoretically, the American woman has more prerogatives than any woman in the world—perhaps not in practice, but that is her fault," the actress added. "In France, women are more respected as individuals. Their opinions are listened to. In my country it is usually the woman who keeps the accounts. There are many females in the governments, a custom which has grown over the centuries—with no revolution. And everything that is open to Frenchwomen in France is available to females in this country. They just haven't taken advantage of the opportunities.

"To me, this Women's Lib movement is simply more a reinforcement of women's self-esteem than a bid for power. If American women wanted to compete in business, the professions and the arts on an equal basis, I believe they could. I think American women are very lazy."

"The word 'feminine' is rarely used in France," concluded Leslie in a telling aside, "we assume that all women are feminine, so it goes without saying. The same is true about all men being male. Where I come from, no one is worried about that."

* * *

**Mrs. Elizabeth Nuttal**, 18, of London, delivered her own baby Friday because she was too shy to call her neighbors for help. Mrs. Nuttal's husband had just left for work when she felt labor pains and knew that the baby, who wasn't due for another three weeks, was coming. "I don't know my neighbors very well," she said yesterday, "so I decided to do it myself. It wasn't much trouble. Just a bit of string and a pair of scissors was all I needed."

* * *

Two famous dames with game legs are on the mend. **Dame Agatha Christie**, 80-year-old doyenne of mystery-book writers, was discharged from Nuffield Orthopedic Center in Holland after treatment for a broken leg suffered in a fall at her home last month. Meanwhile, **Dame Margaret Rutherford**, 79-year-old actress widely known for her film portrayals of Dame Agatha's "Miss Marples," is making "satisfactory progress" at Wycombie General Hospital in England after a similar operation on her leg, broken in a fall at her home.

* * *

The 300 guests stared in amazement. The bewildered priest started to smile, then turned and walked away. **Mara Polvarini**, the would-be bride, and **Mario Pacchioni**, who came within a "si" of becoming her husband, remained tight-lipped, just as they had when the priest had asked them if they would take each other as lawful-wedded spouses. Outside the church in Roverbello, Italy, Mara explained to the guests that she had just been elected Italy's candidate to the Miss Universe contest; had she married, she would have remained earthbound. "We couldn't postpone the ceremony, though, as it was too late—everyone was invited—so we decided to go ahead with it and explain things later." Unamused was the priest, who said he would no longer marry them anytime, anyplace, under any circumstances."

* * *

French film director **Jean-Luc Godard** is making "excellent progress" after a serious motorcycle accident but is not expected to leave the hospital for several weeks, his doctors said yesterday. Godard, 41, who was riding pillion on the motorcycle when it hit a truck and went under a bus in the Latin Quarter June 9, will need a long period of convalescence from surgery on a fractured pelvis and crushed chest.

* * *

**Jumbo Jon David**, of Houghton, Mich., the director of the International Frisbee Tournament, has issued an invitation to Communist China to compete in the 14th annual championships at Copper Harbor, Mich., on the Fourth of July. Should travel-permit complications arise, said David, the tournament winners will be willing to meet Peking's top Frisbee tossers any time, any place.



Associated Press

**ONE-MAN BEER-BUST—Welshman Norman Micherson gulping his way through 62 pints of draft beer in one hour Friday night in Par, Cornwall, after being dared by his Irish fellow workers at a building site. Micherson claimed a record, the Irishmen paid the £9.92 tab.**


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KENNETH OWEN, Canadian student, black hair, blue eyes, missing since last November. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify Owen, Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada.
BOB: Your information checks. We can help you, if you come and see us or contact us immediately.
DEAR BILL, Linda, Hugh, Eugenie & Howie, thanks for Paris. You have become legendary. May our paths continue to cross in the future & the spirit of Farouk smile upon you all. Regards, Chuck.
ANN MARIE VALDEZ—Emergency Phone Larry or mother immediately.
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